FBIS DAILY REPORT

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AWP PAPER ON 'GRAVE SITUATION' IN SFRY

AU140931 Tirana ATA in English 0735 GMT 14 May 86

["Those responsible for the grave situation in Yugoslavia are not to be found outside but inside the country - article of the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, May 14 (ATA) -- Under the above title the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT carries today an article which says:

Yugoslavia is making preparations for the 13th congress of the LCY to be held in Belgrade in June this year. Yugoslavia's troubles which will be examined by this congress are numerous and great. It is the great foreign debts to the tune of over 20 billion dollars that has tightened it hand and foot, it is the failures in the economic stabilisation, galloping inflation and the fall of the standard of living as a result of the price rise, it is the great confusion and disorientation caused by the bankruptcy of self-administration as a political and social system, it is the weakening of the international authority for which it has fought so much in Tito's time.

The Coming Assembly of the Yugoslav Communists Will Not Tackle With the Solution of the Problems Preoccupying the Country But How To Divert the Attention of the Peoples of Yugoslavia From the True Troubles

But the materials being published before the congress, such as the draft resolutions of the congress and the speeches and writings of the Yugoslav leaders, who make haste to present the theses to be put forth in the congress, reveal that the coming assembly of the Yugoslav communists will not tackle with the solution of the problems preoccupying the country, but how to divert the attention of the peoples of Yugoslavia from the true troubles. How to create in the world a view that Yugoslava is not menaced from within, from the erroneous policy that has been and is being pursued, but from abroad, from the foreigners, from the Albanians, from the Greeks, the Bulgarians, etc.

A Savage Anti-Albanian Campaign Launched by the Yugoslav Leadership

In this context is also included that savage anti-Albanian campaign launched by the Yugoslav leadership and which is assuming the form of a real hysteria. They make all kinds of slanders, they make many accusations. Suffice even a simple news of our press on Kosovo and the Albanians residing in Yugoslavia, suffice to speak of what the whole world press speaks and writes about, that the prisons of Yugoslavia are crowded with Kosovo sons and daughters, suffice to denounce that anti-Albanian fury that burst out at the meetings of Serb writers or veterans, where resolutions and petitions are approved calling on for genocide against the Albanians or seeking to proclaim the state of emergency in Kosovo, and the trumpets immediately begin to blare that "Albania interferes in the home affairs of Yugoslavia," that "it cherishes irredentism." That it "has territorial claims," etc. Suffice it to speak of great Serb chauvinism and nationalism, that has pitched into an open offensive against the Albanians, that tries to discriminate, to restrain the freedoms and constitutional rights, to deny the traditions and the historic past, the victories they have attained through their national liberation war and the accusations are hurled that Albania is allegedly instigating national division, hatred among nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia.

Albania Has Neither Interfered Nor Does It Interfere in the Home Affairs of Yugoslavia, Neither Does It Instigate and Provoke Anyone

We have said and say it again: Albania has neither interfered nor does it interfere in the home affairs of Yugoslavia, neither does it instigate and provoke anyone. Albania has neither cherished or does it cherish the hatred among peoples. We, the Albanians, have proved not in words but through the blood of hundreds of martyrs that we love, honour and respect all the peoples of Yugoslavia. And they in Belgrade must not forget this.

When we speak of the great Serbs we have not implied and do not imply the peoples of Yugoslavia. It is not the peoples of Yugoslavia who want that the Albanians be deprived of their rights, that the Slovene language be extinguished, that nationality be not recognized to the Montenegrins or that the Bosnians be deprived of the Republic.

We are not against the Serb people either, but against the Pasic and Cubrilovic, against the Rankovic and other great Serbs who wanted and want to liquidate Albania as a state and the Albanians as a nation.

The peoples of Yugoslavia have never identified themselves with the great Serbs, that is why we do not identify the great Serbs with them.

By Attacking Albania and Augmenting the Anti-Albanian Hysteria the Diseases of the Titoites System Are Not Cured

Everyone, every politician and honest man has it clear that the diseases Yugoslavia is suffering from today are not a consequence of the foreign interference, but of the allsided crisis that has seriously shaken all the relations in Yugoslavia. They are a result of the political system itself and of the ideological concepts that carry and develop inflation and unemployment, feuds and national splits. Albania has not created the 125,000 declared unemployed in a population of two millions in Kosovo, without mentioning the unemployment of the countryside and among women.

The Belgrade leaders think that by diverting the attention from inside the country outside it they may relieve themselves of the responsibilities for the political and economic difficulties the country is in. But this resembles the ostrich's act. By attacking Albania and augmenting the anti-Albanian hysteria the diseases of the Titoite system are not cured.

The Attacks and Slanders Against Socialist Albania Are in the Epicenter of the Proceedings of the Congresses of the LCY Being Held in Yugoslavia These Days

Over these first months of 1986, according to incomplete calculations, there have been published in Yugoslavia more than 70 articles and books, there have been approved three resolutions by the high level official forums and there have been held 22 speeches by different personalities of the federation, as well as of the republics and regions, with attacks full of malice against the PSR of Albania and its leaders. But what draws one's attention is the fact that the attacks and slanders against Socialist Albania are in the epicenter of the proceedings of the congresses of the LCY being held in Yugoslavia these days. A special resolution has been drafted for the congress of the Communist League of Yugoslavia, while the attacks against the PSR of Albania were the main topic of the congress of Montenegro and Macedonia.

Meanwhile, the Belgrade press, zealous to augment the anti-Albanian hysteria, went so far as to present the dispatch of the cadres to assist the development of the northern regions of Albania, something that constitutes a known practice in the work of the party and mass organisations of our country, as a danger to the integrity of Yugoslavia. It even "discovered" that the programs and text books are allegedly being

changed in Albania to make them anti-Yugoslav. The programs in our country have not been changed and our historic texts do not contain any kind of national hatred, do not offend any people, do not attack any nation. But the truth is of no importance to those for whom the attacks against Socialist Albania have been turned into pathological diseases. That is why such slanders and absurdities were made even by a political, not without experience such as Vidic who blinded by chauvinism, put the above mentioned slanders against Albania in the center of his speech in the congress of Montenegro.

Their Efforts To Give a Distorted Figure of Albania, To Discredit Its Correct Stands Will Fail

Naturally, the Belgrade strategists have made their own calculations. Apparently they think that by taking aim at the PSR of Albania they can justify the oppressive and anticonstitutional acts of the great Serb chauvinists against the Albanians in Yugoslavia, which are being intensified with each passing day. They also think that this way they can unite the other nations of Yugoslavia against the "savage" Albanians, against Albania, which is allegedly menacing the Yugoslav integrity. They think that through slanders, accusations and intrigues they can also convince the world opinion that Albania poses a danger to peace in the Balkans, Europe and in the world in this direction the Yugoslav diplomacy has shown itself to be pretty active in the contacts with its friends in the East and West.

However, as it always happens, the Yugoslav leaders are gravely mistaken. Their efforts to give a distorted figure of Albania, to discredit its correct stands will fail. The policy of the PSR of Albania is as clear as the daylight.

It never seeks to harm others. Albania has never intervened in the internal affairs of other countries, hence nor in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia as well. Albania consistently pursues a policy of good neighbourliness with all the countries around it, including Yugoslavia. If its relations with that country are not good, we are not to be blamed. The Yugoslav side systematically acts in such a way as to maintain these relations in a tense state. We are mentioning here after some examples.

According to the agreement concluded, the construction of the railway line, which will link Albania with Yugoslavia, should have ended in 1984. However, it is 1986 and the Yugoslav side has not commissioned it yet. The economic reasons it brings forward for this are ridiculous. The political reasons, the lack of the desire for expanding the relations with Albania are determinant here.

Since 1981, despite the consistent demands of the Albanian side, the Yugoslav side has rejected to take part in the meeting of the Joint Waters Commission, which has to solve a lot of problems of mutual interest. At last, in March 1986 our group was invited to go to Belgrade. But what happened? The Yugoslav side raised so many procedural obstacles regarding the agenda of the commission that it became clear they were aimed at sabotaging the meeting. It refused to hold talks even on those issues whose formulation has been agreed on by the two sides. Finally our group was forced to return to Tirana. The procedural reasons are ridiculous, they serve as a pretext.

The political reasons, the lack of the desire for having normal relations with Albania, the aim to exert on it economic pressure are primary in order.

This stand taken by the Yugoslavs is not new. It has also been adopted in the course of the talks on the program of cultural exchanges in 1984 in Belgrade. Then our delegation accepted the Yugoslav draft as the base of for discussion, though we had also presented our draft which envisaged manysided exchanges with all the republics and autonomous regions without exception, in accordance with the Yugoslav and international practice in striking the cultural agreements. During the talks our delegation accepted all the clauses of the Yugoslav draft regarding the cultural exchanges between the two

countries, it accepted that the cultural exchanges should be carried out with all parts of Yugoslavia, and that they should be channelled through the federative institutions, as it was demanded by the Yugoslav side. Therefore, the allegations of the Belgrade propaganda that "the Albanian side seeks to establish separate relations with particular regions of Yugoslavia" are false.

Then why did the talks fail? The programme was not signed because the Yugoslav side, which when seeing that our side accepted its draft, presented a supplement which had nothing to do with the cultural programme, but marked an open interference of Yugoslavia in the internal affairs of Albania. In this supplement the Yugoslavs made an effort to determine the positions of the Slav minorities in Albania, although this matter has been solved in the Constitution of the Republic and does not concern at all the programme on cultural exchanges. The supplement produced at the last moment was intended to hinder the conclusion of the cultural program, in short it was a pretext.

It is clear that the Belgrade leadership does not favour the expansion of the relations with Albania, that it wishes to maintain these relations at minimal level. As for our side, despite the known ideological contradictions between our two countries, we have striven and strive to find ways and possibilities of mutual interest which will contribute to the creation of a favourable good-neighbourly atmosphere. To this end, as we have proposed to the Yugoslav side in the past, we are ready to carry out some cultural exchanges between the two countries this year, too despite the lack of a signed program. We follow the same practice with other countries with which we have not concluded any agreement or program. We are ready at any time to send to Yugoslavia an artistic group, a sports team, or open an exhibition of figurative arts there. Likewise, we are ready to welcome Yugoslav artists, scientists and sportsmen in our country. The Yugoslav side can decide itself where it wishes to send the groups coming from Albania to give performances and where it wishes to open our exhibition. We will do the same with the Yugoslav groups and exhibition. This is a concrete proposal.

The PSR of Albania Has Been and Is for a Good Neighbourliness With Yugoslavia, But This Should Be Based on Equality and Full Observation of the Independence and Sovereignty of Each Country

Therefore, let us trust actions more than words. They show which side is for good neighbourliness and collaboration and which one is against, which side strives for the strengthening of peace and security in the Balkans zone and which one works against it.

The PSR of Albania has been and is for a good neighbourliness with Yugoslavia, but this should be based on equality and full observation of the independence and sovereignty of each country. It has followed and follows a policy of peace, non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries, the strengthening of understanding and expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation with all the nearly countries. [as received] These statements are not merely slogans. They represent a consistent line, which has been confirmed by the reality.

ZHIVKOV, LEADERS AT BZNS CONGRESS OPENING

AU191740 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian at 0700 GMT on 19 May broadcasts live from the Aleksandur Stamboliyski Memorial Building a report by Boyan Bonev on the opening of the 35th Congress of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union [BZNS].

As the broadcast begins, the closing words of a speaker can be heard. Bonev says: "You have heard the words of Comrade Petur Tanchev, who has opened the 35th BZNS Congress. A short time ago, with stormy and prolonged applause, the congress delegates and guests rose to greet Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Petur Tanchev, secretary of the BZNS and first deputy chairman of the State Council; members and candidate members of the Politburo and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee; secretaries and members of the Standing Committee of the BZNS; and members of the Administrative Council of the BZNS."

Bonev says the delegates and guests include "Bulgarian state and public figures, leaders of unions and chiefs and members of diplomatic missions," as well as "the leaders and members of 125 delegations and envoys from 70 political parties and 57 agrarian organizations from 84 countries from all the continents." Bonev describes the CPSU delegation to the congress, "led by Ivan Mozgovoy, member of the CPSU Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine." He stresses that the wide representation is evidence of "the high prestige in Bulgaria and abroad of the BZNS." Bonev states that the live relay will be resumed later to hear the start of the introductory speech by Petur Tanchev, secretary of the BZNS. The first part of the live broadcast ends at 0703.

At 0717 GMT the live broadcast resumes, broadcasting a 6-minute excerpt from a speech by Tanchev. He extolls relations between the BCP and the BZNS. He positively evaluates the 27th CPSU Congress, as well as the CPSU foreign policy, "aimed at protecting and strengthening world peace." Further on, Tanchev surveys the successes of the Bulgarian people, and praises the BCP April line, "which for 3 decades asserts and develops the socialist values in our society's material and intellectual life." In this context he praises "the personal contribution of Comrade Todor Zhivkov, the first leader of the party and state, and strategist of the communist-agrarian unity under the new conditions." He surveys cooperation between the BCP and the BZNS in various areas, as well as the contribution of the BZNS to various successes of the Bulgrian people, and to "the unity of the agrarian, centrist, and other democratic parties in the struggle for peace, democracy, and social progress." This part of the broadcast ends at 0723 GMT.

At 0815 GMT the live broadcast continues. Bonev says Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committtee, is reading a greetings speech to the BZNS congress from the BCP Central Committee. The speech is then broadcast.

Afterward, Bonev says: In the Presidium of the 35th BZNS Congress, together with Comrade Todor Zhivkov, are Comrades Georgi Atanasov, Grisha Filipov, Yordan Yotov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, Stanko Todorov, Georgi Yordanov, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Petur Dyulgerov, Stoyan Markov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, Dimitur Stanishev, Emil Khristov, Kiril Zarev, and Stoyan Mikhaylov." The broadcast ends at 0832 GMT.

Turkish Nationalism Condemned

AU191755 Sofia BTA in English 1543 GMT 19 May 86

["On Turkish Bourgeois Nationalism" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, May 19 (BTA) -- In a statement before the Thirty-Fifth Congress of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party, which opened here today, Ms Mariyna Rumenova, a delegate from the county of Kurdzhali, sharply condemned Turkish bourgeois nationalism and religious fanaticism. She stressed that in the years of socialist construction, people of the Kurdzhali area have by themselves realized the historical truth of their Bulgarian roots and have voluntarily obliterated the last vestige of the five-century Ottoman rule, their Turkish names, in order to integrate themselves into their homeland, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and into the one Bulgarian nation.

The delegate said that the restoration of Bulgarian names to part of the population in the country is a revolutionary historic act of faterful importance. "We are leaving behind our inferiority complex.... My fellow villagers and I are no longer aliens in our own country," she said, stressing that the regenerative process is a superior manifestation of philanthropy. "This process gives us back what was taken away by foce," Ms Rumenovna said.

She called on "well wishers" in Turkey, who are circulating most malicious fabrications and groundless accusations against Bulgaria throughout the world, to take care of their own problems.

"By restoring their Bulgarian names, our co-citizens have spontaneously manifested their determination to assert their adherence to Bulgaria, to the socialist social system," said in his statement Mr Kostadin Yanchev, chairman of the County Leadership of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party in the City of Kurdzhali.

MLADENOV BEGINS OFFICIAL TALKS IN BONN

AU191852 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] On 19 May Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Bonn on an official three-day visit, at the invitation of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, federal vice chancellor and federal minister of foreign affairs.

At the Venusberg Residence the Bulgarian foreign minister was cordially greeted by Hans-Dietrich Genscher and responsible officials of the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The two countries' ambassador, Georgi Evtimov and Hans Alfred Steger attended the meeting.

After noon the official talks started. While discussing bilateral relations Petur Mladenov and Hans-Dietrich Genscher made the general evaluation that in many areas things are developing in a stable manner and with a good pace, and that there are still untapped possibilities of developing relations. This conclusion refers first of all to the economic and scientific-technical trade exchange.

Petur Mladenov pointed out that every exacerbation of the political tension in the world deprives the two countries of achieving even more significant results in bilateral trade exchange and in developing political contacts and economic and cultural cooperation.

In evaluating the reasons which hinder the development of relations between East and West, certain differences in the two countries' approach became evident. At the same time, the two ministers expressed a readiness to contribute to the efforts to reach disarmament and begin a new stage of political detente and cooperation in Europe and the world.

TU DELEGATION TO VISIT BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG

AU181549 Sofia BTA in English 1506 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Brussels, May 18 (BTA corr.) -- A delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions led by its chairman Mr. Petur Dyulgerov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, paid a visit to this country at the invitation of the Belgian trade union organization Federation Generale du Travail de Belgique [FGTB].

The talks with Mr. Andre Van Den Broucke, FGTB president, discussed the role and the place of the trade union organizations in the economic and social life of the two countries, their forms and methods of work, the state of the relations between the two trade unions and the possibilities for their promotion.

Exchanging opinions on the political activity of the trade union movement the two sides stressed the important role of the mobilization of the working people in the struggle for peace and against the armsrace and the danger of a nuclear conflict.

The two sides noted closeness or similarity in the stands of the Bulgarian trade unions and the FGTB on the issues discussed.

During its visit the delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions established the first contacts of this trade union organization with another large Belgian Trade Union organization - Confederation Des Syndicats Chrestiens (CSC). The meeting with its leader Mr. Jef Houthuys stressed the importance of trade union contacts for the mutual acquaintance and understanding among the peoples.

Yesterday, in Luxembourg, the delegation met the president of the Luxembourg General Confederation of Labour (CGT) Mr. John Castegnaro.

CZECH, SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCILS HOLD SESSIONS

Tlapak Discusses Czech Budget

LD161049 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1038 GMT 15 May 86

[Correspondent Lubos Lidicky report on 15 May proceedings of Czech National Council in Prague]

[Text] The deputies of the Czech National Council convened today in Prague for their final session of this fourth electoral period. The main item on the agenda of the 20th session of the Czech National Council in this electoral period, which is being chaired by the council's chairman, Josef Kempny, is a discussion of the State Final Account of the Czech Socialist Republic for 1985. It was presented to the deputies by Jaroslav Tlapak, the Czech minister of finance. He began by noting that our financial management in 1985 was balanced. Revenue and expenditure amounted to almost Kcs 154,000 million. Last year's balance thus put the final seal on the Seventh 5-Year Plan. Despite complicated international political and economic relations, stated Minister Tlapak, production increased, the high standard of living was maintained, and the widely developed system of social welfare was improved. The economy of the Czech Socialist Republic had thus met the planned intentions with which we embarked on the first half of the eighties, but our results could have been even better, stated Comrade Jaroslav Tlapak. The Ministry of Industry and some sectors of the food industry, in particular, did not achieve the objectives of effectiveness in creating profits. In our assessment of the progressiveness of goods, we are too lenient. The material and technical infrastructure is lagging behind our goals. Despite these problems, last year represented a good basis for accomplishing the goals of the present 5-year plan. What was needed, continued Comrade Tlapak, was faster socioeconomic development, and improved performance and efficiency in our national economy; therefore it is necessary to harness more effectively all the potential at our disposal.

Deputy Miroslav Mrazek spoke in a debate on the report which had been presented, as have ten deputies so far, and recommended that the State Final Account of the Czech Socialist Republic be approved.

At present the debate on the main item of the agenda is still in progress.

Kempny Speaks at Czech Council

LD161041 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 15 May 86

[Correspondent Lubos Lidicky report on Czech National Council proceedings in Prague on 15 May]

[Excerpts] The Czech National Council deputies convened today in Prague for their final session in this electoral period. The deputies of this, the largest representative body in the Czech Socialist Republic, discussed and approved the State Final Account of the Czech Socialist Repbulic for 1985 at their session today.

In a closing speech, Jsef Kempny, chairman of the Czech National Council, noted that today's 20th session closed the 4th electoral period of the largest representative body in the Cezech Socialist Republic. Through their honest and thorough work, the deputies had contributed over the past 5 years to implementing the program of the 16th CPCZ Congress and to the successful development of our society.

By consistently upholding the principles of our federation, entering the unity of the legal code, and cooperating with bodies at all levels, the Czech National Council has further consolidated the successful results of the federative arrangement of our state. Our legislative work, in which the Czech National Council -- like the Federal Assembly and the Slovak National Council -- is irreplaceable, has been improved.

Comrade Josef Kempny concluded by thanking all the deputies for their conscientious and meritorious work, and wished the new Czech National Council, which would emerge from the forthcoming general elections, great success in its work.

Slovak Council Opens

LD152258 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] The 20th session of the Slovak National Council began today in Bratislava. Ladislav Mikus reports on the proceedings:

The proceedings were opened and are being chaired by Viliam Salgovic, chairman of the Slovak National Council. The deputies welcomed to the session with hearty applause Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Slovak premier; other Presidium and Secretariat members of the CPSL Central Committee; officials of the National Front, and members of the government.

The main item on today's agenda is the draft State Final Account for the Slovak SR for 1985. The draft was presented by Frantisek Miseje, minister of finance of the Slovak SR.

The delegates unanimously approved the draft State Final Account of the Slovak SR for 1985, which last year amounted to KCS 85.5 million, resulting in a slight surplus of Kcs 12 million.

Slovak Budget Reviewed

LD152333 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] The 20th Session of the Slovak National Council was held in Bratislava today.

The finance minister, presenting the draft State Final Account for the Slovak SR for 1985, said that the volume of income and expenditure of the State Budget of the Slovak SR was Kcs 85.7 billion and that there was a slight surplus of income of Kcs 12 million. The budget was again well balanced. Main sources of income were economic organizations' income tax payments. Despite the fulfillment of planned tasks, necessary change toward intensification has not been made. For example, in 1985 centrally managed enterprises returned a loss amounting to Kcs 1.2 billion. However, in harmony with the creation of material and financial resources in the economy the growth of personal and mass consumption grew successfully.

Frantisek Hiseje, speaking about future tasks, said: [Begin recording] We are now starting creative planning and accomplishment of the fulfillment of the set targets and tasks of the economic and social policy of the CPCZ in all levels of economic management and in organizations.

Of crucial importance is the reduction of the amount of material needed for production and circulation, a faster rate of development of those production and industry sectors that make higher demands for skilled work, and a more progressive dev lopment of technical-economic standard of products. It is necessary to secure thoroughly the fulfillment of state target programs of rationalization of the consumption of fuel, power, and metal. We must ensure that products are improved so as to attract higher prices on foreign and domestic markets. Every work place ought to seek ways toward improving the profitability of economic activity, and completely and consistently implement the programs of eradicating the situations in which enterprises take a loss.

Our intensification intentions require a wider involvement of our economy in the international divicion of labor, particularly within the framework of socialist economic integration and above all the increase of goods exchange turnover with the USSR.

We will have to plan economically, create high standards, reinforce [word indistinct] and payment according to merits, and stimulate more work collectives and individuals toward achieving the best possible economic effects.

It is urgent that we substantially improve the quality and efficiency of direct managerial work, remove superflous management levels from the structure of organization, continue to simplify the entire system of management, and improve professional standards and its efficiency. The effort to improve the economy and improve its efficiency forms the base of economic and social policy of the CPCZ, the aim of which is to improve living standards and working conditions, and reinforce vital guarantees. [end recording]

Deputy Viktor Antal criticized the shortcomings in Bratislava's comprehensive development, particularly in investment projects and in the construction of houses, creches, health centers, and cultural institutions.

Deputy Elena Duricova spoke about varying results achieved in agricultural enterprises under approximately equal conditions.

The entire debate was marked by an effort to contribute, with results of deputies' fact-finding studies and suggestions, to the more successful fulfillment of the tasks of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The delegates unanimously approved the draft State Final Account for 1985.

After the election of judges, the 20th session of the Slovak National Council ended with the concluding speech by its chairman, Viliam Salgovic.

CHERNOBYL SHOWS DANGER OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

LD160901 Prague CTK in English 0628 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Prague May 16 (CTK) -- The broad response to Mikhail Gorbachev's speech on the Chernobyl disaster shows that the international public heard him with great interest, RUDE PRAVO said today.

"What was for the Soviet Union and all people of good will a tragedy, was for Washington and some other Western capitals, namely Bonn, a welcome opportunity to blacken the Soviet country and real socialism," the paper said and added: "Although the 'cold warriors' succeeded in influencing part of the world public opinion, they failed to achieve their objectives. On the contrary, the campaign against the Soviet Union has a boomerang effect, as events forced millions of people to ask the logical question: What would be in store for mankind in the explosion of a single nuclear bomb? This is the angle from which to look at the risky and adventurous plans of the Pentagon, calculating with nuclear catastrophe, as well as the words 'let's throw a nuclear bomb at them' which were widespread in the United States at the time of the aggression against Libya."

RUDE PRAVO stressed that "the events of the recent days are a fresh warning that misuse of atoms for military purposes is dangerous and arsenals threaten the existence of the human race. After all, nuclear stockpiles contain tens of thousands of potential catastrophes incomparably more horrid than the Chernobyl tragedy."

REACTION TO EEC BAN ON E. EUROPE FOOD IMPORTS

Deputy Trade Minister Comments

LD161057 Prague International Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Jaroslav Jakubec, Czechoslovak deputy minister of foreign trade, has commented on Czechoslovak television on the ban on importing certain foodstuffs from the socialist countries, imposed in the last few days by the EEC countries. This is what he said:

[Begin Jakubec recording] The question arises: Why doesn't this ban apply to Austria, for example? Austria is basically in the same situation as we and Yugoslavia are, but this ban is being applied only to the socialist countries. This means that there are other motives at work here, not only trade or economic ones, but also political motives; therefore this ban is a feature of what we might call the hysteria that has arisen recently in certain countries, particularly in our neighbors.

We are willing to provide our trading partners who import Czechoslovak goods with guarantees and certification from our state public health and veterinary bodies that the level of radiation in our goods complies fully with the norms and limits set either by the EEC or by its individual members. [end recording]

Janto Commentary

AU171738 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 May 86 p 7

[Jozef Janto commentary in the "Foreign Political Note" column: "How Many Flies Do They Actually Want To Kill?"]

[Text] After a week of sharp discussions and polemics in 12 EC member-countries, which were full of inconsistencies, the foreign minister of these countries agreed on Monday [12 May] in Brussels to immediately stop imports of vegetables, fruit, and meat from 7 socialist countries (USSR, CSSR, Polish People's Republic, Hungarian People's Republic, Romanian SR, People's Republic of Bulgaria, and Yugoslavia). For this totally unfounded decision they abused the recent accident at the Soviet nuclear power plant in Chernobyl.

These measures are explicitly discriminatory measures which are politically motivated. In fact, it is not the first time that they have hindered East-West economic cooperation under various damagogical pretexts. "In such a situation, the activity of certain 'fighters against radioactive goods' makes the impressions of an effort to profit from the misfortunes of others and to get rid of competition," yesterday's [13 May] Soviet PRAVDA remarks on this EC decision.

Truly, we practically have here a clumsy attempt to "resolve" the complicated and burning problems of their own market in foodstuffs, both within the framework of Western Europe as well as within the framework of trade relations between the EC and the United States. In fact, it is known that a trade war has been raging for some time between the two Atlantic coasts both in the steel industry and in trade involving agricultural products and foodstuffs. The United States has been threatening time and again to adopt protective measures against EC exports of these products to the North American markets. Now the U.S. Congress is even dealing with a draft law on banning food imports from the EC member-countries under the pretext that radiation has allegedly steeply increased in Europe, while at the same time the WHO staff itself has contradicted this claim.

Thus, the West wants to kill several flies with one blow. This is happening only a few days after the economic summit meeting of the so-called great seven in Tokyo, where the participants almost vied with each other in declaring terms like "development of trade exchange" or "economic cooperation" and so forth. But practice shows that their words are far from deeds. Not only that, when they failed to distract the attention of peace-loving forces in the west from American and French nuclear explosions and to divert their effort from the fight to remove all nuclear arms (as proposed by the Soviet Union) by abusing the Chernobyl misfortune, they are now making use of this pretext, too, to cultivate the people's "distrust," "fear," and so forth. This cannot truly be called anything but measures which are motivated by transparent, lowly intentions and goals.

NUCLEAR INFORMATION MEETING HELD IN AUSTRIA

LD170433 Prague CTK in English 1420 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Vienna May 16 (CTK correspondent) -- A regular meeting of Czechoslovak and Austrian experts held on the basis of a bilateral agreement on exchange of information on nuclear facilities ended here today.

The two-day session was held in a friendly atmosphere of good neighbourliness with both sides expressing support for the effort of the International Atomic Energy Agency on the deepening of its activity in the sphere of nuclear safety.

The two delegations informed each other of nuclear programs in their countries. Czechoslovak experts informed their Austrian colleagues of Czechoslovak legal rules concerning safety of nuclear facilities.

W. GERMAN PARLIAMENTARIAN GROUP VISITS

Received by Kucera

LD191650 Prague CTK in English 1516 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Prague May 19 (CTK) -- Chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee for Security and Cooperation in Europe Bohuslav Kurcera received here today a delegation of Free Democratic Party (FDP) Bundestag deputies led by Helmut Schafer, the group's spokesman on foreign policy issues.

During their debate, the two delegations exchanged views on current world affairs and the present state of Czechoslovak-West German relations.

Both sides agreed they were interested in further expansion of bilateral relations between the two countries and continuing dialogue between Czechoslovak and West German parliaments.

Meets With Chnoupek

LD192111 Prague CTK in English 2003 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Prague May 19 (CTK) -- The delegation of the West German Free Democratic Party (FDP), led by its foreign policy spokesman Helmut Schafer, was received here today by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek.

Their discussion focused on Czechoslovak-West German relations and topical world affairs.

Earlier today, the delegation had also talks with Jan Marko, first deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly, on further contacts between the Czechoslovak and West German parliaments and their role in strengthening security and expanding cooperation in Europe.

CHNOUPEK ASSURES ANGOLA'S MBINDA OF SUPPORT

LD151542 Prague CTK in English 1341 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Prague May 15 (CTK) -- The Czechoslovak Government and people have always been in defence of national independence, territorial integrity and revolutionary achievements against the aggressive regime of South Africa backed by international imperialism, Bohuslav Chnoupek has said.

In an answer to a personal message from Angolan Foreign Minister Alfonson van Dunem Mbinda the Czechoslovak foreign minister condemned the attempts of home and foreign counterrevolution to destabilize Angola and divert the Angolan people from the path of construction of a new social order under the leadership of the MPLA-Party of Labour.

Bohuslav Chnoupek assured his Angolan counterpart that Czechoslovakia will also in the future give all-round support to Angola in the United Nations and other international organizations in the defence of its just interests.

CHNOUPEK RECEIVES VISITING TANZANIAN OFFICIAL

LD180315 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0000 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Bohuslav Chnoupek yesterday received Paul Rupia, the first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania, who is on a working visit to Czechoslovakia.

They discussed major issues of international cooperation and development on the African Continent, as well as the prospects for the further development of bilateral relations.

HAMAN ATTENDS FUNERAL FOR MIROSLAV MAMULA

LD152342 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] The final farewell to the deceased Miroslav Mamula, member of the CPCZ Central Committee leading secretary of the North Moravian regional party committee, member of the National Front Central Committee, and deputy to the Federal Assembly Chamber of the People, took place today in Ostrava.

Present at the ceremony together with the family and close friends of the deceased was a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee, headed by Josef Haman, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, a delegation of the CPSL Central Committee and regional committees, a delegation of the Federal Assembly and the National Front Central Committee, and other guests.

Wreaths from the general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, President of the Republic Gustav Husak; the Federal, Czech, and Slovak governments; the Federal Assembly; the National Front Central Committee; and regional and district organs were placed by the coffin. Displayed on cushions by the coffin were the Order of Victorious February, the Order of Labor, and other Czechoslovak and foreign honors and medals.

Josef Haman gave the farewell speech to the deceased Comrade Miroslav Mamula on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the Central Committee of the National Front, and the Federal Assembly. In the funeral speech he emphasized the noble, principled and honorable nature of Miroslav Mamula, an experienced and self-sacrificing official, a convinced internationalist and sincere patriot who dedicated his whole life to socialism for the benefit of the Czechoslovak people. The final farewell is all the more difficult, said Comrade Josef Haman, because a comrade has departed who did not spare any of his strength for tightening the unity of the party ranks and for the close link of the party with the working people; he always put political principle and honor first.

All his activity was imbued with zeal for political and social justice, a sense for the new, (?the ability) to realistically and factually evaluate a situation, and to find the correct points of departure and solutions. He was close to the people, he understood their worries and their needs. He could convert them to the policy of the party and unite them [words indistinct].

Even during the difficult period of the crisis development in the party and society at the end of the sixties he steadfastly and bravely defended the ideals of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism; he spoke decisively against right-wing and counterrevolutionary forces, against all those who disrupted the unity of the party and our alliance ties with our most faithful friend, the Soviet Union, and other fraternal socialist countries. He was among those comrades who in 1970 became members of the CPCZ Central Committee and played a full part in implementing the political course entered upon by the new leadership of the party headed by Comrade Gustav Husak.

Comrade Josef Haman also recalled the activity of Comrade Miroslav Mamula in the North Moravian regional party organization which he headed for more than 16 years and which is the firm pillar of the policy of the Central Committee of our party. At the close he emphasized that the memory of the deceased Miroslav Mamula will remain eternally linked with great struggles with extensive activity, and the results of the working people of North Moravia in the stage of the building of a developed socialist society.

The ceremony ended with the Internationale.

FISCHER RECEIVES U.S. STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL

LD170847 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Berlin 16 May (ADN) -- Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, received on Friday William M. Woessner, regional assistant secretary at the U.S. State Department, for a talk. The discussion focused on current international issues and the level and development of bilateral relations between the GDR and United States.

Oskar Fischer empasized that at present there was nothing more important than to avert the danger of a nuclear war. Therefore the GDR, alongside its allies, would do everything in its power to achieve success in disarmament. The GDR supported fully and totally the far-reaching peace initiatives put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, initiatives that point toward a real path to liberating the world from all nuclear weapons by the year 2000, and substantially reducing conventional military arms in Europe. The GDR foreign minister stressed that in view of the given facts of the nuclear age a new approach to world politics was more urgent than ever. It was in the interest of all people if the United States was to make a contribution to achieve progress on the path outlined at the Soviet-U.S. summit in Geneva. To end the arms race on earth and to prevent its extension into space were the cardinal questions of the current situation. In this connection, the GDR supported emphatically the end to nuclear testing offered repeatedly by Mikhail Gorbachev.

On his part, the U.S. politician explained the U.S. positions on a wide range of international problems. He spoke about the current negotiations on arms limitation and disarmament as well as other questions.

During the assessment of the state of relations between the GDR and United States made in the course of the exchange of views, Foreign Minister Fischer affirmed that it was necessary and possible to deepen these relations on the basis of the princples of peaceful coexistence. The GDR was prepared for a political dialogue between the governments of the two states. This was in the interest of the urgently required amelioration of the international situation and served the legitimate interests of both sides. The representative of the U.S. State Department adovcated that the relations with the GDR be developed further, and that the political contacts and consultations between the two states should be continued. The talk was attended by Francis Joseph Meehan, U.S. ambassador to the GDR.

William M. Woessner was in the GDR for consultations on bilateral and international issues with Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs of the GDR.

AXEN, OTHERS DECORATED FOR ANTIFASCIST STRUGGLE

LD151817 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1640 GMT 15 May 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 15 May (ADN) -- True to the oath of the liberated antifascists, the Antifascist Resistance Fighters will continue to devote all their strength under the leadership of the party of the working class to the further strengthening of socialism and peace preservation. This is stated in a resolution by the Central Executive of the GDR Committee of Antifascist Resistance Fighters, which discussed new tasks after the 11th SED Congress on Thursday.

The report, which was delivered by Herbert Hakenbeck, member of the Presidium and secretary of the Central Executive, and the discussion drew up an impressive balance-sheet of the committed work of the Antifascist Resistance Fighters.

The realization of antifascist ideals and debate on fascism were a firm element of the peace struggle.

Hermann Axen, Politburo member of the SED Central Committee and of the Presidium of the Central Executive, made the closing remarks on the discussion. On behalf of the Bureau of the International Federation of Resistance Fighters (FIR) its vice president, Otto Funke, presented the Presidium members of the Central Executive Hermann Axen, Max Friedemann, Kurt Goldstein, and Fritz Reuter with the Medal of Honor of the FIR in tribute to their services in the struggle against fascism and war and for peace and international friendship at the end of the meeting.

11TH SED CONGRESS ADOPTS RESOLUTION, 'APPEAL'

'Appeal' on World Topics

LD202138 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1751 GMT 20 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 20 Apr (ADN) -- The 11th SED Congress has adopted the following appeal in Berlin on Sunday:

"The 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, upholding the principles of proletarian internationalism and the traditions of the revolutionary German labor movement, proclaims its unwavering solidarity with all communists, revolutionary, and democratic forces, and peace-loving people everywhere who are struggling to free mankind from the looming threat of a nuclear holocaust and from all social and national oppression.

"We convey our fiery greetings to all our class brethren, to all freedom fighters languishing in the dungeons of tyrannical regimes, and suffering persecution and terror because they speak out for peace and progress.

"With anger and revulsion, we condemn the barbaric U.S. aggression against Libya. We extend our sincerest sympathies to the innocent victims of the attack and reaffirm our feelings of solidarity with the Libyan people in their anti-imperialist struggle.

"We stand fully by the Arab people of Palestine, who are fighting for their national rights, including the establishment of a state of their own, under the leadership of the PLO. The German Democratic Republic supports the idea of holding an international conference involving all interested parties, among them the PLO, to find a peaceful and comprehensive solution to the Middle East conflict.

"We demand the immediate release of Nelson Mandela, stalwart leader of the freedom-loving people of South Africa. The inhuman policy of apartheid must go. We stand firmly by all patriotic forces in South Africa, we stand by the African National Congress.

"In line with the relevant United Nations resolutions, we urge immediate independence for Namibia and reassert our solidarity with SWAPO. We condemn the acts of aggression being perpetrated by the racist regime in Pretoria against the people's republics of Angola and Mozambique, and against other states in southern Africa.

"In the name of all citizens of the GDR, we demand an immediate and definitive end to the U.S. imperialist policy of intimidation and interference towards free Nicaragua and to U.S. support for the reactionary Contra bandits. Like any other nation, the Nicaraguan people have the right to choose their own path of development on the basis of independence, sovereignty, and self-determination. The efforts being made by the states and peoples towards a peaceful and just solution to the fraught situation in Central America and the Caribbean have our full support.

"We angrily condemn the heightened reign of terror being unleashed by the Pinochet junta. We assure Chile's patriots of our unqualified solidarity in their struggle to restore democracy and preserve national independence.

"Along with all other humanitarian-minded people, we call with increased urgency for the release of Comrade Antonio Maidana, general secretary of the Paraguayan Communist Party, from the clutches of the Stroessner dictatorship.

"We express our solidarity with the just struggle of the Afghan people to defend their national independence and their democratic gains. The German Democratic Republic welcomes the proposals of the Afghan Government for a political solution designed to bring peace and security to the region.

"The German Democratic Republic fervently urges an end to the policy of state terrorism pursued by aggressive imperialist elements, and to the countless daily violations of elementary human rights such as the right to a life in peace and security, the right to national and social freedom, and the right to work and democracy.

"The situation today is such that the forces for peace, if they act together in a spirit of common sense and realism, are capable of halting and eliminating the dangers contrived by the adventurist elements of imperialism.

"The Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the people of the German Democratic Republic, guided by the spirit of internationalism, will always seek to foster the things that draw us together and unite us in the struggle for peace and social advance, marching forward as one with all those actively pledged to peace, democracy, national independence, and social progress."

Resolution on SED Report

LD191416 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1216 GMT 19 Apr 86

["Resolution of the 11th Congress on the Report of the SED Central Committee to the 11th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany'" -- ADN headline]

[Text] Berlin, 19 Apr (ADN) -- The 11th SED Congress passed the following resolution today.

After receipt of the report of the Central Committee to the 11th congress, delivered by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and comprehensive discussion of its content, the 11th SED Congress resolves:

1. The political line and practical activity of the Central Committee in fulfilling the resolutions of the 10th congress and in implementing the party program of the SED, are approved fully and completely.

2. The Central Committee report, delivered by Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the strategy and tactics for the GDR's domestic and foreign policy which he developed, are confirmed.

3. The Central Committee report, its conclusions and goals, are a guide and yardstick for the united and creative action of all SED party organizations, and communists in the organs of socialist state power and in mass organizations.

DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER ON EEC FOOD BAN

LD191423 Warsaw PAP in English 1135 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 19 -- Polish food exports to hard currency countries brought in 938 million dollars last year, stated Polish Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Dorosz in an interview for the organ of the United Peasants' Party, DZIENNIK LUDOWY.

"Last year, we have channeled about 60 percent of these exports to EEC markets, including 210 million dollars worth of food exports to the FRG, 86 million dollars worth to Italy, 62 million dollars worth to Great Britain and 61 million dollars worth to France. Polish food exports to the American market reached 122 mln dollars last year.

"The recent decision by the Ministerial Council of the EEC completely blocked the imports of animal fat, beef and bacon from Poland. Polish exports of fresh vegetables, fruit, milk and dairy products, fresh-water fish and other live animals including snails have been stopped. There is also a threat of a complete ban on imports of stawberries, rasberries and other fruits from this year's harvest.

"The ban is binding till May 31 but there is a threat that the date will be further extended. Such a decision would have a fundamental influence on the reduction of Polish food exports for hard currencies. It would in practice mean a temporary close of a traditional buyers' market for our producers," Dorosz said. According to estimates made by foreign trade enterprises, hard currency revenues could be lower by 30-50 mln dollars as early as May. If the embargo is extended onto further months the decline in revenues will, of course, be much greater," Dorosz went on.

"The EEC limitations seem not logical because the threat of radiological contamination has passed, especially so that on Polish territory it did not reach a level threatening the health of consumers. Appropriate steps were taken on time in Poland and were carried out in the best of her interests. The more so there can be not threat to the health of consumers from the buying countries. The EEC decision -- mildly speaking -- is biased because the restructions affected seven socialist states while the range of the radioactive cloud included other states which were not covered by the restrictions. The discriminatory character of the EEC decision is evident, for example, in the fact that Sweden has not introduced such restructions against imports from Poland although the concern for consumers' health and environmental protection are simply model in that country.

"A significant limitation of export revenues which as a result could cause a corresponding decline in Polish imports would bring about hard to control and dangerous disturbances in the production sphere. This is because import earnings are in 80 percent appropriated to purchase of materials necessary for production," stated Dorosz.

ORZECHOWSKI STOPS IN CUBA AFTER MEXICO VISIT

LD200846 Warsaw PAP in English 0745 GMT 20 May 86

[By PAP correspondent Ryszard Rymaszewski]

[Text] Havana, May 20: On his way back from Mexico, Poland's Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Orzechowski stopped over in Cuba for a short working visit during which he met with Cuban Minister of Foreign Affairs Isidoro Malmierca.

During the meeting the ministers exchanged views on key problems of the complicated international situation and discussed other issues which are subject of interest to both sides. The minister also touched on matters pertaining to the development of bilateral relations and stressed with satisfaction the high level of these relations. Both sides stressed the concordance of views on all issues discussed.

Marian Orzechowski was also received by member of the Political Bureau of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC) CC, Vice-President of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and by member of the Political Bureau and the Secretariat of the PCC CC Jorge Risquet.

USSR'S LAKHTIN REVIEWS TRADE WITH MESSNER

LD191732 Warsaw PAP in English 1545 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 19: Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received Deputy Chairman of the Soviet State Planning Committee, head of the USSR Government Group for Development of Economic Ties Between Poland and the Soviet Union Vladimir Lakhtin.

The two evaluated the results of activities of standing government groups aimed to carry into effect the provisions of the general accord on the implementation of eleven ventures in Poland with Soviet credit participation, signed by Polish and Soviet premiers in February 1986.

It was stressed that the works of the groups were essentially helping intensify economic cooperation and deepen integration ties between the two states.

Signs Economic Protocol

LD192035 Warsaw PAP in English 1905 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 19 -- Polish and Soviet Government teams for the buildup of economic ties between both countries ended joint work lasting since May 12 this year. Protocol of the results was signed by Polish First Deputy Chief Planner Franciszek Kubiczek and Soviet Deputy Chairman of the State Planning Committee Vladimir Lakhtin.

The teams' talks covered matters related to implementation of Polish-Soviet cooperation moves agreed as part of coordination of economic plans of both countries for the years 1986-90 as well as agreements signed in February this year during a visit to Moscow by Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner. A total of four intergovernmental agreements have now been signed providing basic rules for arranging of joint ventures in the light and chemical industries and in machine-tool manufacture.

The teams agreed that both sides would penetrate still unexplored forms of cooperation to deepen specialization and co-production. They also noted progress in implementation of a general intergovernmental agreement of Feb. 19 this year concerning creation of a new production potential in Poland on Soviet credits. Foreign trade organizations in both countries will take steps leading to contracts on credited supplies. Long-range cooperation has also been discussed and particular progress noted in joint work on development and production of a 3.5-tonne diesel delivery van, airplane construction, electronics, computer and microprocessor technology, biotechnology, and atomic energy.

Both sides saw as necessary to carry on the work on improving economic cooperation mechanisms, search for new forms of cooperation and deepening the direct links between companies in both countries.

The heads of the government teams were received by Polish Vice-Premier and Chief Planner Manfred Gorywoda.

The Soviet team chairman was also received by Vice-Premier Wladyslaw Gwiazda. They reviewed possibilities of further expansion of the Polish-Soviet economic cooperation.

SZALAJDA, USSR'S MARCHUK DISCUSS TECHNOLOGY

LD160948 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 15 May 86

[Text] Talks between Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology, and USSR Deputy Premier Guriy Marchuk, chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technology of the Soviet Union, have ended in Moscow. At the same time, a 3-day meeting of directors of Polish and Soviet scientific research and development centers, which maintain direct contacts and cooperate closely, has also ended. Zbigniew Szalajda and Guriy Marchuk signed a protocol summing up the results of the talks. It was established that 65 agreements on the fulfillment of concrete projects arising from a bilateral program will be concluded by the end of August. Poland and the Soviet Union will expand the exchange of scientific-technological achievements, licenses, and production experience. During the talks, deputy premiers Zbigniew Szalajda and Guriy Marchuk assessed the course of the meeting of directors of Polish organizations.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] We can point to many examples of direct contacts between Polish and Soviet organizations. What still unrealized possibilities do you envisage in this sphere?

[Marchuk in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] I think that the greatest unrealized possibilities concern strengthening contacts with those scientific collectives which are still to be created. Both our fraternal countries possess enormous scientific-technological potential and the meeting which took place here, in which Comrade Szalajda played such an important role, constitutes a very important stage in the establishment of real and productive contacts. I think that the most important, unrealized possibility is the contacts achievement to yield concrete results -- production cooperation in the future.

[Correspondent] Premier [as heard], how do you assess the progress of the talks and what are their results for the Polish side?

[Szalajda] This meeting was an unprecedented and, I am convinced a promising one, having great practical significance. People met who, after all, will be bringing to life, in concrete form, the decisions of our bilateral agreement which we are counting on very much. I think that two things are worthy of particular emphasis; first, that the participants worked together, I would say, very well and in concrete form for these 3 days here, and the second important thing is that, together with Guriy Ivanovitch here, whom I would like to thank very sincerely for the excellent organization of this meeting, we heard many, I must say, very interesting and critical observations, which, we have decided to make use of jointly to create conditions so that the cooperation will be even better and I would say, take place in more favorable conditions. [end recording]

Agreement Signed

LD162359 Warsaw PAP in English 1535 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 15 -- Managers of Polish and Soviet research and development institutions linked by direct contacts and closely cooperating in solving common theoretical, design and production problems ended a three-day conference here today. It was attended by head of Poland's science and technological progress committee, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, and chairman of the USSR's State Committee for Science and Technology, Vice-Premier Guriy Marchuk. Results of direct scientific and technological cooperation, a drive started last year and as yet joined by 47 Polish and 44 Soviet research and development institutions, are good, the conference evaluated. The managers agreed on directions and respective arrangements concerning further streamlining of the cooperation process and swiftest possible industrial application of results of joint projects. More than 20 new agreements establishing direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet research units were signed during the conference.

Both vice-premiers attending the conference held separate meetings to discuss implementation of the comprehensive programme of scientific and technological progress in CMEA until the year 2000 and the long-range Polish-Soviet programme of scientific and technological cooperation. In this context, they touched upon issues connected with further agreements and implementation contracts between leading institutions in Poland and the USSR. Much attention went also to growth of direct cooperation between Polish and Soviet research and development institutions. Fresh arrangements were agreed to deepen that cooperation and remove still existing barriers. The vice-premiers signed a new agreement on scientific and technological cooperation in biocybernetics and biomedical engineering.

USSR'S VORONIN LEADS MATERIAL RESOURCES GROUP

LD171920 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] From 13 to 16 May, a group of Soviet specialists of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply was in Poland. The group was led by Deputy Chairman Lev Voronin, who stated, inter alia, that the matter of the economical use of raw and other materials is of growing importance for both the Soviet Union and Poland, as well as all countries of the world. As is known, a year ago a cooperation agreement among CEMA countries was signed concerning economical and rational use of material resources until the year of 2000. We also assume, Lev Voronin said, wide exchange of information and experience in all spheres connected with the implementation of savings programs adopted by our states. The state of and prospects for cooperation between our states, Deputy Chairman Voronin said, can be appraised as creative and most promising.

Meets Messner

LD170310 Warsaw PAP in English 1925 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 16 -- Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner received here today Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, Chairman of the State Committee for Material Reserves Lev A. Voronin. During the meeting, the sides exchanged views on realization of tasks assigned to the bodies responsible for material reserves in Poland and the Soviet Union. They discussed actions aimed to tighten further cooperation in the domain. The meeting was attended by Minister of Raw Materials Jerzy Wozniak.

Views Economic Negotiations

LD170821 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] [Soviet] Deputy Premier Lev Voronin gave an interview for the television news bulletin.

[Begin recording] [Voronin in Russian with superimposed Polish translation] We know that economizing on available means is of exceptional significance to the needs of accelerated economic development of the Soviet Union and your state. We have examined issues relating to the use of technolgies that are economical from the material point of view and to the production of modern equipment. We have also decided to establish direct contacts between several organizations: the USSR Committee for Material and Technical Supply and Poland's Ministry of Material and Fuel Economy.

The second issue to which we devoted much attention is the recycling of secondary materials.

[Unidentified journalist] What savings can be achieved by the Polish economy thanks to the implmentation of these measures?

[Voronin] Measures discussed with Comrade Jerzy Wozniak will enable Poland to achieve a 70 percent or even higher increase in production due to the economies on raw materials and utilization of secondary materials. [end recording]

MESSNER MEETS WITH PRC SCIENCE OFFICIAL

LD162035 Warsaw PAP in English 1830 GMT 16 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 16: Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received here today the Chairman of the State Scientific and Technological Commission of the People's Republic of China, Song Jian. During the meeting the two discussed matters pertaining to development of bilateral cooperation. Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, head of the Office for Technological Progress and Implementations Minister Konrad Tott, and chairman of the Polish-Chinese Commission for Scientific-Technological Cooperation, Undersecretary of State in the Office of the Council of Minister Andrzej Zor took part in the talk. Chinese Ambassador Wang Jinqing attended the meeting.

Accord Signed

LD171732 Warsaw PAP in English 1551 GMT 17 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 17: Poland and China today adopted and signed a programme for further scientific and technological cooperation in the years 1986-1990. The document names branches both countries are most interested to develop, like mining, power engineering, engineering industry, electronics, steel, and chemical industry, telecommunications, maritime economy, shipbuilding and agriculture. The programme is open which means that it can be completed with more branches. An exchange of specialists and scientific information is planned too.

Also today both sides signed a protocol on direct cooperation between the Polish Government Committee for Science and Technological Progress and the Chinese State Committee for Science and Technology.

The protocol provides for an exchange of information and materials on designing the scientific-technological development, managing this sphere, as well as on the system of financing research and the implementation of scientific and technological achievements.

Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda today received head of the Chinese Scientific and Technological Commission Song Jian and members of the delegation. They discussed the state of cooperation in exchanging scientific and technological achievements and organizational forms of mutual cooperation.

PRG COAL MINING DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

LD192128 Warsaw PAP in English 2042 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 19 -- A group of Chinese coal mining specialists, headed by coal industry minister of the People's Republic of China, Yu Hongen, ends its visit to Poland.

The delegation got acquainted with the problems of Polish coal mining and toured the mine and power plant in Belchatow, central Poland, the mines Borynia, Szobmierki and Kaczyce, mining machinery and equipment works "Famur" and "Fazos," the main institute of mining, the mining engineering centre "Komag" and the "Haldex" works.

In the course of plenary talks held today, the sides exchanged information on the state and prospects for the development of coal mining in both states, as well as opinions on their hitherto and future cooperation. They also stressed that the tasks undertaken by both sides are being satisfactorily fulfilled.

Further arrangements on lines of cooperation are to be determined still this year by inter-ministerial standing working group for mining.

SEJM SOCIOECONOMIC COUNCIL DEBATES FOREIGN DEBT

LD192202 Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Warsaw, May 19: This country's payments problems dominated the debates of the Socio-Economic Council operating at the Sejm (Poland's Parliament) which started its two day meeting here on May 19th.

Finance Vice-Minister Witold Bien presented a report on the state of the country's debt, its causes and the conception of how to solve the problem and how to conduct relevant negotiations. At the end of the last year Poland's foreign debt totalled 29.3 billion dollars plus an equivalent of 5.7 billion transferable roubles. Later, the hard currency debt rose to be more than 31 billion dollars last March. This is however, only a formal rise, brought about by a change in the rate of exchange of the dollar and other hard currencies. Poland runs some 60 per cent of her debt in other hard currencies than the dollar.

It was pointed out at the meeting that what constitutes the biggest problem was not the volume of the foreign debt itself but its relation to the volume of the Polish exports. In this country the per capita foreign debt is 738 dollars and the per capita value of Polish exports (in hard currencies) amounts to 159 dollars. In other European countries these indices are much favourable. According to participants in the meeting the low volume of exports is the principal cause of Polish payments difficulties.

Participants in the meeting saw the greatest possibilities to gradually solve the problem in the growing volume of Polish exports and re-negotiations of payment conditions. What should also improve Poland's situation on the international financial markets will be Poland's joining the International Monetary Fund. The result of the voting on that issue is to be announced this May 29. However, it is not until 1994 that Poland's debt is expected to begin dropping.

The meeting also dealt with the effects of the EEC ban on imports of Polish farm produce. The losses are expected to amount to several dozen million dollars. And a loss of some markets is not ruled out either.

The meeting dealt with some social ills in this country including profiteering and alcohol abuse.

MESSNER VISITS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL SITE IN LODZ

LD172301 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 17 May 86

[Excerpts] We begin our broadcast with a report by Andrzej (Bierut) from Lodz: For 3 hours the viovodship precongress conference has been in progress in Lodz, with Zbigniew Messner, the prime minister, taking part. Three hundred and twenty delegates, representing the Lodz party organization, which has 76,000 members, are summing up the course of the precongress party debate.

Earlier this morning, Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner visited the site of the Mother of Poland Memorial Hospital and Health Center.

[Begin recording] [(Beirut)] Comrade Prime Minister, as far as we know, this is your first visit to this construction project. What are your impressions?

[Messner] I am tremendously impressed. The initiative alone was interesting and uncommonly beneficial idea from the standpoint of our country, as it involves the problems of mothers, health, and children. Moreover, this is a trend which ought to be developed in our country that is, without denying the need to erect memorials, we should erect useful memorials. I had heard a great deal about this project -- about its scale and size. However, my firsthand impression exceeds all my preconceptions, as regards the dimensions of the site, the project itself, and at the same time, its execution. It is a very great effort and a very great pace of work. I can only say I would like to see more such projects implemented in this way in Poland.

[(Bierut)] It is worth emphasizing that this project is an endeavor of the whole people. Gifts are coming in both from this cuntry and from abroad.

[Messner] Of course, this is another one of those useful examples. It is not the sole concern of Lodz, of any group of people, nor of any department -- of health, for instance, or of the Ministry of Construction. It is the concern of the whole of society. It is an example of the unification of social initiative around a specific matter which will give a specific result.

[(Bierut)] I hope your first visit to this project will not be the last.

[Messner] To me it is not a question of hope. I am quite sure of it. It is an obligation to take an interest in this sort of endeavor and to help to the best of my ability, in the construction of the center too. If this is a joint effort, it must be jointly realized. [end recording]

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC CONGRESS OPENS 19 MAY

LD191614 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1036 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Sarajevo, 19 May (TANJUG) -- The Ninth Congress of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC opened in Sarajevo today. Over the next 3 days about 1,500 delegates and guests on behalf of the 425,000 Bosnia-Hercegovina Communists will critically analyze their own activity over the last 4 years and formulate and establish their new tasks in the further development of the relationship of socialist self-management and in the republic's material development.

At the beginning of the first plenary session opened by Mato Andric, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee, the agenda and the rules of the procedure for the congress were established. The congress will work in the following six commissions: the Commission for Socioeconomic Development; the Commission for the Development of the Political System; the Commission for the Unity of and Responsibility in the LC; the Commission for Tackling the Problem of Unemployment; and the Commission for the Development of Agriculture. The congress is expected to adopt five resolutions outlining the LC's tasks in all the spheres of the republic's social and economic life.

The Ninth Congress of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC is being attended by an LCY Central Committee delegation led by Ali Sukrija, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, and by delegations of the republican and provincial LC's.

The introductory report entitled "The Bosnia-Hercegovina LC in the Struggle for the Further Development of the Relationship of Socialist Self-Management and for a Speedier Material Development Under Stable Conditions" was presented by Mato Andric, president of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee.

The participants in the Ninth Congress of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC were greeted on behalf of the LCY Central Committee by Ali Sukrija, who said that during the preceding inter-congress period the LCY invested great efforts in strengthening its ideo-political and action unity and to provide answers to the most important issues of our social development. Results, not to be underestimated, have been achieved in that period but not of the kind we expected or which were needed if unfavorable trends and tendencies were to be speedily eliminated.

The present difficult situation that has affected the country as a whole and each of the republics and provinces individually, Sukrija stressed, may be surmounted much faster and safer by pooling resources, cadres and know-how on the basis of joint development programs. We must invest much more effort in developing cooperation and understanding among us through pooling labor and resources, through an intensified cultural exchange and through joint actions in all spheres of work and life. This means, he said, that all social subjects, from basic organizations of associated labor to the federation, must, in a qualitatively new and organized manner, make decisive steps for creating conditions in which it would be possible to carry out the envisioned tasks of social development in this year and those to come.

Noting that our shortcomings and objective difficulties have been used as a pretext by antisocialist and anti-self-management forces both in the country and abroad for attacks on our revolutionary achievements, the LCY and Comrade Tito's personality, Ali Sukrija went on to single out nationalism as the greatest threat to our society. All the forms of nationalism, from the unitarist and separatist to the irredentist type, share a joint platform and the common goal of disrupting our social development and destroying Yugoslavia.

In the same context he spoke extensively about Albanian nationalism which, he said, continues to be present in various forms of activity such as illegal groups and organizations and pressures on Serbs and Montenegrins to emigrate from Kosovo which, in itself, is one of the most difficult social problems. In his view, there are three factors of crucial importance for political stabilization in Kosovo: the ideo-political struggle against the roots of nationalism; the consistent observance of law; and a faster socio-economic development of the province. At the same time, he stressed, a resolute struggle against all the other forms of nationalism must be waged.

In reference to the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, Ali Sukrija placed particular emphasis on its efforts in the struggle against nationalist and antisocialist forces and tendencies and its results in the material, scientific, technological, cultural and overall development in Bosnia and Hercegovina. Of particular importance are results achieved in the constant struggle for the successful development of international relations, for the strengthening of equality, brotherhood and unity of Muslims, Serbs, Croats and members of other nations and nationalities living and working in the republic.

Ali Sukrija also stressed the need for the LC's more efficient action in eliminating opportunism and idleness in his own ranks and expressed his belief that the cadre changes and the enhanced working class representation in the party resulting from the recent elections will have an impact on this.

The session continued by an explanation, given by Mate Salinovic, chairman of the Statutory Commission, of the changes and amendments to the republic's statute. According to Salinovic the main purpose of the changes and amendments was not to change the general principles, but to create a better political-normative basis for a more co-ordinated, organized and more responsible activity of members, organs and organizations in social practice. The proposed solutions essentially reflect the working-class and democratic-political nature of our revolution and our firm commitment to continue and persevere along Tito's path.

Salinovic said that some comments and proposals made by individual members that basically called for changes in the LC's social role, its tasks and goals and which advocated unity on a centralist basis, thereby reducing the principle of democratic centralism to an idea of mere servility, were not accepted. Calls for limiting the autonomy of the republican and provinical LC's and, by implication, of the LC's basic and municipal organizations were also rejected, as were the calls for a single statute, and so forth.

Salinovic placed particular emphasis on the fact that the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC members had endorsed the proposal that members of the LC be organized in basic, municipal and town or city organizations and as such make up the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC which is an integral part of the united LCY. This principle is contained in all the provisions of the statute. As a result, an individual member is always a member of the LCY, while organizational forms are always forms of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, Mate Salinovic said. The plenary session ended with the adoption of the decision determining the number of members in each organ of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC. Under the decision, the new Central Committee of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC will have 133 members.

The congress continues its work this afternoon in commissions.

Andric Speech

LD191239 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1131 GMT 19 May 86

[Text] Sarajevo, May 19 (TANJUG) -- The economy of the Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina will contribute to implementing Yugoslavia's integral development strategy by modernizing the production technology and increasing exports, stated President of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Bosnia-Hercegovina Mato Andric, opening the League's 9th congress here this morning.

Andric urged wider application of science to production and said that the current economic difficulties in Bosnia-Hercegovina and throughout Yugoslavia can only be surmounted by modern production adjusted to world market requirements, by rational consumption, and by cutting down inflation.

About 400 thousand jobs will be opened during the next five years -- nearly twice as many as in the past medium-term period, said Andric. He assessed political conditions in the republic as favourable but said, in a reference to the activity of Muslim, Serb, and Croat nationalists, that the party had taken timely and energetic actions against such manifestations in the past period.

Andric described the activity of Albanian separatists in Kosovo who continue exerting pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins to leave the province, as a problem facing the entire Yugoslav community and called for a more resolute activity of communists in Yugoslavia in dealing with that problem.

Commissions' Actions

LD192150 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1149 GMT 19 May 86

[Excerpts] [No dateline -- as received] The Ninth Congress of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC continued its work this afternoon in six commissions: on communists' tasks in realizing their leading ideopolitical role; on the further development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations; on the development of the political system; on tasks in transformation of education, science, culture, and physical culture; on the tasks in employment policy, and on policy of agricultural and rural development.

The forum-type work, silence, tolerance, and futile talk are among the main shortcomings of work in basic LC organizations. This warning was voiced at the session of the Commission for Strengthening Bosnia-Hercegovina LC's Unity, Responsibility, and Action Capability to Implement its Leading Ideopolitical Role. According to the view put forward by the rapporteur, Saban Kevric, one of the basic weaknesses in the way Bosnia-Hercegovina LC organized itself and acted was the fact that meetings were often turned into futile negotiations producing floods of conclusions. In addition, he said, in some environments there is evidence not only of forum-type work but of decisions being made within narrow, closed, informal groups.

Saban Kevric went on to speak about collective work and its importance and about democratic centralism. In this context he warned that among those who left the LC in recent years the majority were workers, the direct producers. He also stated that as many as 3,183 workers were either expelled, struck off the records, or left the party of their own accord.

This fact indicates that in the forthcoming period, basic LC organizations must pay more attention to workers' demands, particularly to their criticism of some of the problems and difficulties. According to Kevric, the reasons why workers are leaving the party lie primarily in the lack of organization in the work of a large number of basic organizations which fail to sense the nature of workers' complaints.

Despite all the difficulties, in the 1981-85 period the republic recorded a 4 percent industrial growth and a 4.4 precent increase in exports. A significant process of restructuring exports to the convertible currency area took place in this period. Employment grew at the rate of 3.7 percent.

This was stated, among other things, at the session of the Commission for the Development of the Social and Economic Relationship of Socialist Self-management, for Material and Social Development, Scientific and Technological Progress, and for the Promotion of Foreign Economic Relations, by the rapporteur Stanko Tomic.

He also noted that the period between the Eighth and the Ninth Congresses of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC was characterized by a stagnation in the development of the socioeconomic relations of socialist self-management with intensified tendencies toward isolationsim, disintegration, parochialism, technobureaucratic behavior, and statist practice. The economic development was marked by a high level of borrowing from abroad and by a constant rise in the inflation rate. For this reason the results do not reflect the efforts invested. Among other factors which contributed to this situation are too much vacillation in implementing goals, the slow pace of crucial changes in some of the systemic laws, and uncoordinated economic policy.

We are not in favor of a status quo and the preservation of the existing relationship which is conductive to negative tendencies and phenomena but neither do we support all inadequately worked out and rash proposals and ideas which could jeopardize the successful development of the political system. The future of a political system depends on the extent to which its institutions, and its political factors, in particular, are ready and capable of implementing consistently and efficiently the constitution, laws and established policy. This was stressed by Milan Skoro, chairman of the Commission for the Development and Promotion of the Political System and Yugoslavia's independent foreign policy, in his introductory report.

A part of Milan Skoro's report was devoted to statism which must be combatted by the LC and all organized socialist forces in an uncompromising manner. We must put an end to the practice whereby the state is given too much say in controlling social relations in the sphere of generating and distributing income and personal income, in investment policy and its financing and too little in the way of constitutional and legal provisions are being implemented, Milan Skoro said.

The problem of the adverse material situation in education cannot be solved by simply providing additional funds from associated labor. We must at the same time insist on performance and action which will, under the existing possibilities, secure better work, a business-like attitutde, and efficiency in the work and functioning of educational, scientific, and teaching institutions. This was stated by Miahilo Djonovic who presented the introductory report to the Commission for Education, Culture, and Physical Education.

Speaking about the difficulties in the sphere of culture, Mihailo Djonovic stressed that the reasons behind the situation lay both in the inadequate way in which cultural activities are being financed and in the slow pace at which the conclusions adopted by the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee in 1984 and which concern the transformation in culture on the basis of self-management, are being implemented.

During the work of the commission for the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC's ideopolitical tasks in solving the jobs issue, where the rapporteur was Alija Isakovic, a warning was voiced to the effect that unless the problem of jobs is tackled in a more efficient way, unemployment may assume socially unacceptable proportions. In such circumstances, when unemployment is likely to exert social and political pressures on society, it would be difficult to avoid making rash and economically undesireable decisions. In other words, the issue of unemployment may develop from an economic into a political problem where political interventions will be needed. This, of course, could have an unforeseeable damaging effect.

Aware of the seriousness of the problem, we in Bosnia-Hercegovina have of late paid exceptional attention to the employment issue. As a result of the revival in industrial manufacturing, of the loan-for-jobs drive, and of the additional funds created by personal contributions, Bosnia-Hercegovina is enjoying a high employment rate of 4 percent. [as received] At the same time conditions are being created for radical changes in this sphere. According to the latest figures one in four people in Bosnia-Hercegovina is unemployed. However, the figure of 250,000 unemployed in the republic calls for urgent and responsible action on the part of the LC.

It would be hard to make full use of the natural, economic, and other potentials for the development of agriculture and for rural development in Bosnia-Hercegovina without an economically stronger social sector in agriculture organized on the basis of self-management. Integration on the basis of self-management of the private sector into socially organized production is of particular importance for the development of agriculture. This was stated by Drasko Popovic, rapporteur to the Commission for the LC's Struggle for the Continued Socialist-Agricultural and Rural Transformation.

Experience so far has demonstrated that the successful integration of the private sector into socially organized production does not solely depend on whether agricultural workers are organized on the basis of self-management, although this is a vital prerequisite and a crucial factor in it; the nature of relations developing in rural areas are of much more importance, though. The LC paid particular attention to this in the last period and called for intensified ideo-political and overall activity. The number of organizations of integrated agricultural workers has increased as well as the number of those who are taking part in organized agricultural production through various forms of cooperation.

Communication through letters seems to have become one of the main forms of communicating between the LC organs, it was stressed by several delegates this afternoon at a session of the Commission for Strengthening Unity, Responsibility, and the Action Capability of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC. No lesser weaknesses in the work of basic organizations also manifest themselves in the real inflation of conclusions to which, as a rule, we almost never go back.

To what extent the real communication between organs and organizations of the LC is becoming alienated, is best shown by the reported information that in Sarajevo, for example, almost 80 percent of the material for meetings in basic organizations comes from higher party forums. In this way the work of a basic organization is turning into a reading group without creativity and its own contribution to its work. This was pointed out, in particular, in discussions by Resad Hadziomerovic, Vesna Korac, Zvonko Lipovac.

In a commission discussion dealing with the role of the League of Communists in the struggle for further socialist development and the transformation of agriculture and the village, in the work of which 22 private agricultural producers also took part, it was assessed that in the next period that the League of Communists should devote much more attention to the development of agriculture.

In the afternoon discussion it was proposed that a commission for monitoring the socioeconomic development of agriculture be formed as a constituent part of the new Central Committee. According to delegates it is also necessary to find measures to bring the private agricultural producer to the same level as the worker in associated labor.

In the commission dealing with the tasks of the LC in the socialist self-management transformation of education and culture the financial basis of education and cadres was discussed more than anything else. A great number of school buildings were built in this republic, which made it possible for a large number of young people to be included in the educational system. However, the assessment was made that the conditions required for high quality work have not been created.

Delegate Adela Babickovic stressed that laboratories for the teaching of all-people's defense and social self-protection have been equipped in our schools, because this is required by law, but the teaching of other subjects is by and large carried out with the help of the blackboard and chalk. In her view the LC should persist in the fight for a high standard of education which will ensure proper future professional cadres and builders of socialism.

Our society must open up prospects for young people and give them the opportunity to build our present and their own future. This thought was the motto underlying virtually all the statements made by those who took part in the discussion in the commission which discussed the ideopolitical tasks of the LC in solving the problem of job-creation. The problem of unemployment, mainly among the young people, is a most acute social problem and its solution requires a responsible and efficient approach.

According to Hajro Kapetanovic, in tackling this problem, emphasis must be placed on productive employment, on better use of working time, and on the technological possibilities of factories which have the best chances. The LC must also try and make an impact on stepping up the awareness among all employed people that with their work they are creating the scope for the faster employment of the army of our unemployed.

Several delegates made the assessment that our society pays inadequate attention to the development of the small-scale economy, despite the fact that this activity has great opportunities for large-scale employment. According to Vezuv Basic, the reason for this has to be sought in a dogmatic attitude toward the development of this branch of industry, that is to say in the unjustified fear that capitalist production relations may be restored in this industry "through the back door" causing a rampant acquisition of wealth without reference to actual work.

These potential dangers can easily be removed by passing accurately worded legislation and through efficient inspection and control, said Basic.

Arina Sarac spoke of manifestations of obtaining employment through connections and by knowing the right people, and even by resorting to bribery, which is causing justified indignation and dismay among the army of our unemployed. These manifestations are acquiring alarming proportions and this obliges the LC to ensure consistent respect for agreed priorities on job-creation.

The present phase in the development of self-management socioeconomic relations is decisive to the future of our society, and that is why we need changes in our work and conduct at all levels, it was stated at the session of the Commission for Socio-economic Development.

Radovan Makic stressed that we were unprepared for facing the disruptions in the world market and this resulted in several years of stagnation in the economy and large internal and external debts. Inflation is nearing a three-figure number, and when it reaches that level there can be no question of an increase in the productivity of labor and other elements of production. Inflation has grown so enormously here also because we hesitated and were disunited in implementing the adopted anti-inflation program, Makic said. Precisely for this reason we shall in future have to support with credit only those who are capable of dealing with competition in the domestic and foreign marketplaces. We must not delude ourselves that we can curb inflation through partial, noneconomic measures and by the administrative reduction of prices. This can only be achieved through radical and all-embracing moves, which is our primary task.

The slow realization of the long-term economic stabilization program eloquently speaks of the need to change something in our political system. Time should not be wasted in searching for an answer to the question: should we change the system or practice, because this is all interwoven and demands the improvement of both, it was stressed at the first session of the Commission for the Development and Advancement of the Political System and Independent Foreign Policy.

It is time to end formalism in electing delegations and delegates in order to finally achieve a workers majority. We must free ourselves of those who have "slept through" the past few years of the struggle for economic stabilization and demand explanations from those who have failed to carry out the adopted tasks, the participants in the discussion stressed.

Todo Kurtovic pointed to inadequate social criticism, which is grist to the mill of those who favor administrative solutions and attack socialism. Social criticism should never be merely in passing because it is part of the political system. Full attention should be paid to this question particularly now when we are attempting to alter certain solutions which have not been confirmed in practice. Mirko Ostojic urged changes in the work methods of the executive organs of the League of Communists because they are inclined toward forum-type work, which hinders self-management. Communists and working people everywhere have to alter their work methods so that the situation will not be perpetuated whereby about 500,000 people are involved in meetings in the country every day; 700,000 employees are "sick"; approximately 3 and 1/2 hours are actually worked every day; and in the production of goods, in addition to the 2 million direct producers, there are 2 million administrators. In his view, it was untenable that in the country there were 8 states with 77 collective heads.

The congress continues its work tomorrow.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 10TH CROATIAN LC CONGRESS

Spiljak Speech

LD180906 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 16 May 86

[Opening speech and main report by Mika Spiljak, president of the Croat LC Central Committee to the first plenary session of the 10th Congress of the Croat LC; Stanko Stojcevic, secretary of the Croatian LC Presidium, chairs the session and proposes the agenda -- live]

[Excerpts] Comrades, I open the 10th Congress of the Croat LC and welcome all delegates and guests present. [The "Internationale" is sung]

Comrades, allow me at the outset of our work to welcome, and on behalf of everyone to greet, the delegation of the LCY Central Committee. [applause] Comrades Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Milojko Drulovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Sahin Arif, member of the LCY Central Committee. I welcome the representatives of the LC central and provincial committees of the socialist republics and provinces. I also welcome all the guests of the 10th congress of the Croat LC. These are members of the Council of the Federation from the SR of Croatia, people's heroes, delegations of the Council of the Republic and of Spanish Civil War veterans, [applause] delegations of the sociopolitical organizations, the Presidency, Assembly and Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Croatia, delegations of the other organs of the SR of Croatia and the city of Zagreb, and all other delegations. [applause] I particularly welcome the delegation of the provincial committees of the Italian Communist Party for Friuli-Venezia Giulia and Lombardy.

[Stojcevic] The Central Committee has proposed to the congress the following agenda which you have received in the material for the congress:

First, the adoption of the standing order of the work of the 10th Congress of the Croat LC; the election of the working bodies of the 10th Congress of the Croat LC; third [as heard], the report on the work of the Croat LC and the Central Committee between the 9th and 10th Congresses of the Croat LC, the report of the Croat LC; fourth, the address on the forthcoming tasks of the Croat LC; fifth, the election of members of the Croat LC organs; sixth, the election of candidates for members of the organs of the LCY; seventh, election of delegates to the 13th Congress of the LCY; eighth, the adoption of changes and amendments to the Statute of the Croat LC; ninth, adoption of the resolution of the 10th Congress of the Croat LC; and tenth, other matters.

Let us proceed to the fourth point of the agenda -- the address on the coming tasks of the Croat LC. Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Croat LC Central Committee, will now take the floor [applause]:

[Spiljak] Comrades, in the report on the work of the LC and its organs, the conditions in which our organisation of the LC has functioned between the two congresses are expounded in detail. This was one of the most complex periods of our socialist construction, which was characterized by severely exacerbated social contradictions and economic difficulties and the continuing worsening of international relations. As early as the Ninth Congress of the Croat LC and at the 12th Congress of the LCY, there was a clear warning that after a relatively stable period of material and social development, we were faced with serious difficulties and problems in social and material development. There was already a considerable hold-up in the development of socialist self-management as a whole and trends in social reproduction were not proceeding as envisaged in the constitution and law on associated labor. On the contrary, opposing tendencies towards the alienation of too great a part of income

from the producers were increasing; there were many difficulties in realizing togetherness at the level of the federation; there was a lack of a uniform strategy for the development of the country and for our republic; high borrowing from abroad afflicted the whole country, as did the periodic shortages in supplies. These conditions continued to worsen in this inter-congress period as well. Intensive debates have been conducted in the LC and society as a whole on this, answers have been sought and, to some extent, found. The debate on the long-term program of economic stabilization was opened up, progress has been made toward many items on our socioeconomic development, certain problems have been solved but quite a few of them have remained, such as inflation, to which answers are still being sought.

Although this was a period of major debates in which the LC sought answers to the numerous open questions concerning the paths of further development, this does not mean that all answers were found. The most serious problem is inflation, which objectively defeats the efforts to behave more rationally in production and, in particular, threatens the position of that part of the population which lives off its own labor or is looking for work. Within this framework, in increasingly exacerbated tendencies of social stratification, with all the economic, social and ideopolitical consequences -- despite all this, in assessing the activities of the LC it should be remembered that the LC is not reconciled to the existing situation and that with constant [word indistinct] it is waging actions to find real possibilities to overcome the difficulties and for further development.

At the same time, in the LCY differing concepts of concrete solutions are coming to the fore, which hamper the ideological and action unity in the implementation of its own tasks. This arises out of the differing objective circumstances in which the organizations and leadership of the LCY are functioning and inevitably has an effect on the work of [word indistinct] concrete solutions. Thus, instead of emphasizing differences, it is important to fight for concrete programs of highly productive development which would functionally integrate the interests of the working class of Yugoslavia.

In considering the conditions in which the LC functioned in the inter-congress period, the international circumstances should not be neglected. As an open and nonaligned socialist country, we are constantly exposed to the influences of world events in which the global economic crisis is continuing and worsening.

Economic pressure on the debtor countries, the majority of which are nonaligned countries, is exacerbated by other forms of political and military pressures exerted upon the independence and security of the countries of the Nonaligned Movement, as well as on the movement and policy of nonalignment as a whole. This was best seen recently when the United States bombed Libyan towns, a move that was rightly condemned in our country and in all nonaligned countries, as in the whole of the peace-loving world.

Thanks to the so-called third technological revolution, the existing areas for development and [word indistinct] of the world economy are being expanded and new ones being opened.

In an overall situation such as this, the activity of the Croat LC and the LCY has consisted in taking a realistic view of the opportunities for mitigating the crisis and in mobilizing all subjective forces to seek a way out of the existing state of affairs and to continue the revolutionary changes in our society. The positive experience and results, which in this period, in spite of all the difficulties, have been achieved, serve to strengthen our conviction that the working class and working people are ready and willing for a turnabout towards modern development. It is a priority for the League of Communists and all subjective forces to back up such

readiness with economic and political means and to enable the creative forces of labor and knowledge to be set in train and liberated in an organized manner.

If, in our conditions, the constitutional role of the producer in the process of social reproduction is not realized, stagnation in the development of production relations results. It is therefore the priority task of the League of Communists and all organized socialist forces to conduct in the period ahead an organized struggle for development of economic relations such as will give more powerful stimulus to the protagonists of development of modern productive forces and will link them with the process of social reproduction.

In spite of all the difficulties, circumstances, restrictions in the conditions of economic activity, the economy of the SR of Croatia has in the period between congresses achieved positive strides and changes in conduct. The intensive activity of economic and industrial subjects in implementing the long-term economic stabilization program enabled industrial production to rise in 1984 by 6 percent, exports rose 14 percent, industrial labor productivity rose 3.8 percent and made it possible to supply the economy and population better. In 1985, somewhat lower results were achieved. Industrial production rose 2.1 percent, overall exports rose; agricultural production, especially crop production, rose; the tourist season was exceptionally successful. For the first time in 5 years there was a real increase in personal incomes. Dinar and foreign currency liquidity was satisfactory. But nevertheless, it was not possible to maintain all the positive tendencies of the preceding year and there was a fall in the efficiency of the means used and in labor productivity, and inflation reached the level of 75 percent.

These problems have been carried into 1986, with inflation being particularly burdensome. Economic policy is still not selective enough, nor export-oriented, and the subjective exertions towards promoting labor organization are still not in accord with the demands of the time in which we live.

In addition to the internal problems, there are international circumstances which, even with the latest trends, are not favorable. In the processes of further and [word indistinct] involvement in the international division of labor and development, great efforts are needed, alongside persistence, labor and knowledge, in order that in the chosen areas positions can be won, involvement in those processes can be brought about and stabler internal development can be accomplished. All this is possible only with the help of a well thought-out policy of development and, particularly important, the realization of the medium-term plans.

Definite strategic tasks face the Croat LC in all this; these find their expression, first and foremost, in the following starting-points: Solution of the current difficulties and opening up prospects for the next phase in the development of socialism and self-management can be achieved in our country only alongside the further development of modern productive forces and self-managing production relations. The new stage demands new methods. (?Special) protagonists and the conditions for these protagonists to expand in scope. The overall conditions of labor and development must be established and politically backed up in such a way as to ensure that the best individuals, collectives and organizations come to full expression in development.

The first task here, alongside the appropriate development policy and strategy, is to promote the economic foundation of self-management. All the further tasks of the League of Communists must be founded upon this orientation. Opening up toward the world must at the same time be in tune with and serve to promote the development of self-management and the development of those sociopolitical relations that will stimulate initiative and enable the great creative forces in our working class to find their full expression.

Furthermore, it is a great illusion to think that a stable and long-term rise in the standard of living and of personal and common needs can be brought about in conditions of excesses and irrationality, low labor productivity and a poor attitude to work, as is today the case in many environments. A major change in the attitude to work, thrift, and rational usage of social means must not be comprehended as a restriction, or as want and impoverishment, but as the constant imperative of wise and responsible socioeconomic conduct. Thrift and increased productivity must grow into a long-term action in the way and style of life, for in production and particularly in consumption of, for instance, energy, the opportunity for substantial successes exists. There are well-known figures showing that our industry consumes much more energy per unit of output than any industry in Europe and the world. At a time when energy is increasingly expensive, this places a heavy burden on the costs of production and reduces competitiveness on the world market.

The topic of employment has been constantly discussed since the last congresses. The unemployment problem dominates public attention, and the impression being gained is that nothing positive is happening in that area. Here are a few statistics on the subject: In the period between the congresses, 294,321 people found employment in the republic, and of a total of 1,615,000 employed, one in two has found a job in the last 10 years. These, in spite of all existing difficulties, are very important results. It should be added that in addition to those 1,615,000 employed in the public and private sectors, 415,000 active agricultural workers are earning wages, 152,000 are employed abroad, 150,000 rent out rooms and provide other tourist services, and there are 521,000 pensioners. That means that 2.85 million inhabitants, or about 63 percent of our republic's population, directly realize their means of living. In spite of these results, unemployment continues to be a major economic and social problem, one to which the League of Communists must devote the greatest attention. The number of people registered as seeking work has increased from 96,000 in 1981, to 124,000 in 1985, and the unemployment level, as a percentage of the able-bodied population, rose from 4.5 to 6.8 percent.

That unemployment is not just our problem is demonstrated by the following figures: The proportion of unemployment among the able-bodied population of Yugoslavia amounts to 10.6 percent. In addition to a low level of investment and production growth, a very important cause of our unemployment lies in the divergence between the needs of the economy and the type of cadres turned out by our schools. Thus, in the period between the two congresses, every year there has been a shortage of between 8,000 and 10,000 workers, and at the same time the number of those seeking work has grown. That divergence would have been much greater had not 78,000 people been retrained during that period for the requirements of our economy. There is a need for education to be much better adapted to the needs of our development. Regional variance in unemployment is a particular problem. In addition to the underdeveloped areas, where low employment is a constant problem, the greatest number of registered unemployed is as follows: In Split: 38,000; in Osijek: 30,000; in Zagreb: 14,000; and in Rijeka: 12,000.

We cannot imagine a speedier solution to problems and a way out of difficulties without a more adequate stimulation and socio-political support for work and creativity. Though in all documents we have proclaimed the principles of the distribution of income according to the results of labor, we have achieved little of this in practice. This is our basic ideological principle and political stance which must be the greatest motive and mobilizing force of the socialist system. The fact that this principle has not been fully realized means that our self-managing socialist system cannot manifest its advantages, thus bringing forth distortions, inefficiency, and ideological confusion.

It is the duty of the law on associated labor to measure all responsibilities and tasks. In practice this most frequently applies to workers in production, while for the entire superstructure, as a rule [words indistinct] apply. Though all this is well-known, no serious efforts are made to change the situation more speedily and to evaluate all the tasks and aims. The positions acquired are being kept, while neither the trade unions nor the LC wage a real struggle for a change in the state of affairs.

It is normal for successful organizations of the same grouping to achieve an income per worker and per resources invested which is twice, three times, or even several times higher than the one achieved by less successful organizations. Differences between the most and the least successful organizations in some groupings can be as high as 20 to one. These relations must become the subject and attention of LC organizations and it is precisely here that [word indistinct] are found.

Proceeding from the guidance established by the long-term program of economic stabilization whereby a speedier development of the agro-industrial complex is an essential prerequisite for the realization of the country's strategic goals, the main goals in agriculture were focused on three fundamental principles: Increases in export production, development of self-managing and income-based relations, and the creation of stable and stimulating conditions of economic activity in this field.

There has been a very rapid decrease in the farming population since the war and the areas of hills and mountains remained without the population and the corresponding labor force. About 120,000 hectares of arable land in the republic are either not being cultivated at all or are not being sufficiently cultivated.

Due to the great economic and social role of the private sector in agriculture, the LC must in the future devote much greater attention to the problem of this sector. All the resources available must be used to open up prospects for it to link up with society so more young people will remain in the villages. This would be an important contribution to a higher level of food production and reduced pressure on employment in other fields.

A need for and the importance of small-scale economic projects have been emphasized in all the documents for years, but results are more than modest. The main problem does not lie in material resources, but in a lack of understanding and resistance resulting from sectarianism, in the first place in the LC itself. How can we otherwide explain the fact that despite all the efforts, reports, conclusions, and resolutions the number of unemployed in small-scale economic projects increased by only 14,000 in the past 6 years?

All this places the LC under the obligation to give an ideo-political clarification on attitudes toward small-scale economic projects and initiate a resolute struggle against opposition which is the main obstruction of a speedier development of small-scale economic projects in general, and the development of the private sector in particular.

Aggravated conditions in economic activity in the period since the ninth congress have been partly reflected in the development of underdeveloped areas and thus all the goals and tasks have not been fully realized, but we ought to say that with regard to overall trends in the SR of Croatia, important results have been achieved and that a trend toward reducing the differences between some parts of the republic is continuing. For instance, a span between the eight most and eight least developed municipalities has been reduced from 1.32 to 1.29 percent. It is similar with other indicators.

Though the results achieved are modest, there is a positive trend that should be further continued and supported by all available resources. With help from the fund for the underdeveloped in the period from 1981 to 1985, 411 investment programs were realized, which ensure the employment of 21,000 workers in underdeveloped areas.

These results confirm that in further development, it is necessary to encourage integration and corresponding forms of business-technical cooperation in order to carry out a speedier transfer of technical, technological, and organizational knowledge to cadre and other [word indistinct]. Criteria for the choice of program and organization must be basically identical to the ones in underdeveloped area. One must first of all invest in the economy, which is capable of becoming involved in the international division of labor, and thus becoming capable of bearing the development of these areas. It is realistic to expect even more important results in the development of these areas and in the further reduction of regional differences. The LC must give major support to such an orientation.

The program of socioeconomic stabilization and its implementation, as well as the results of the public debate in connection with the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, directed a large part of the activity of the LC and organized socialist forces toward the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system. Only at the beginning of the debate did considerable differences in views and attitudes become known as regards numerous issues that assumed the positions of two extremes: from the attitude that many radical changes must be carried out to the attitude that only slight changes and corrections are needed.

The delegate system is the framework of the entire political system and its most important and sensitive part. Hence, the responsibility of the LC to wage an ideopolitical struggle within the delegate system and to act as the ideo-political support for its development.

In the course of the debate on the political system, a great deal of criticism was voiced against the basic organization of associated labor as the main culprit for the current difficulties as well as its group-ownership tendencies. The causes of negative practice in basic organizations, however, are not only within it as such and [words indistinct]. They are mainly found in conditions of economic activity, inflation, and the over-pronounced role of the state in reproduction. This does not encourage workers to become integrated, but makes them seek higher income in better conditions of economic activity.

Proceeding from the LCY stands aimed at the realization of the constitutional concept of the federation, the Croat LC has, together with all the socialist forces, always directed the activity and taken responsibility for the realization of the functions of the federation and relations within it.

They have had the same attitude in monitoring events in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo and their influence on comprehensive relations in the SR of Serbia and Yugoslavia as a whole. All that has been happening in Kosovo, and at present the focus is on the position of the Serbian and Montenegrin nations in Kosovo, must also be our concern, as well as the concern and responsibility of the entire country. The Croatian LC resolutely supports the consistent implementation of the full equality of all nations in Kosovo, the consistent implementation of the LCY Central Committee platform, and the LCY Central Committee Presidium's stand on Kosovo. The Croatian LC and the entire SR of Croatia will fully contribute to this and to providing material assistance to Kosovo.

There are numerous reasons why special attention should be devoted in this report to the fact that the Croatian LC firmly supports Tito's course and that there are no

departures from the struggle against attempted falsifications and half-truths that are trying to devalue the role and work of the party and Tito. [prolonged applause] These attempts manifest themselves alongside attempts to destroy the foundations of Yugoslavia's self-managing socialist community, the equality of the nations and nationalities, and brotherhood and unity.

Numerous phenomena in the ideopolitical sphere are objectively illustrated by the degree of general social and material development, as well as by the activity of those forces that represent what is old in our system and social development. It turns out that in this period layers of dogmatic and conservative awareness in society and the LC are still powerful and that their activity is intensified precisely because of the current difficulties in our development. In this sense, theses and proposals are made for not only statist, but also centralist and unitarianist solutions. Blanket accusations are also voiced against self-management, political and national equality, and the constitutional position of the republics and provinces. Growing difficulties in our social development, despite all major results achieved, have encouraged various nationalist, clerical, and other right-wing forces to become more pronounced. Croatian nationalism, politically suppressed in the seventies and removed from the political scene, is still alive today. This also refers to the phenomenon of Serbian nationalism, as well as all other kinds of nationalism that have manifested themselves in various ways in our republic. The resurgence of nationalist myths and the retrograde awareness is manifested both in our republic and in Yugoslavia as a whole with the deepening of material crises and the exacerbation of social class relations. The danger of nationalism in our republic must not be overestimated and even less politically underestimated. For this reason it is essential to strengthen awareness about the need for a struggle against the deep roots and conditions of the phenomenon of nationalism.

Religion and religious communities are our reality and the state of social relations also has an influence on them. They are susceptible to various ideological influences, such as conservative and retrograde ones, but also progressive influences in the sense of accepting socialist progress and self-management and also readiness on the part of citizens-believers to participate in activities that contribute to the welfare and progress of society.

Of course, we will continue to fight against all the abuses of the church, because it is precisely this that is preventing the realization of full religious freedom. We must also direct our activity toward suppressing that kind of dogmatic and religious awareness in the LC and in the ranks of organized socialist forces which sees anti-socialist behavior in every religious act. In order to eliminate such phenomena, in the summer of 1985, the Croatian LC Central Committee formulated and adopted a comprehensive program of activity in the LC organization. Since it is a matter of long-term processes of the realization of this program, it is necessary to persist in this in the future.

As far as unacceptable ideological tendencies are concerned, there have also been phenomena of quasi-left and similar bourgeois-radicalist tendencies. Their exponents are mainly individuals and groups from some social sciences and institutes of education and culture, and also from [word indistinct] and public information media.

The questions of the position and development of science are major political questions to which the LC and society as a whole must devote much greater attention. Science must have a priority both in much higher investments and in the place it occupies in production and society.

This demands fundamental changes in the organization of scientific work. Also necessary is a higher degree of integration of science and economy, greater linking between science and education.

In the sphere of upbringing and education, processes have been begun which link these with the entirety of associated labor and lead to their further socialization. The practice of linking schools and faculties with organizations of associated labor, material production, and other activities is progressing, although slower than was expected and than is demanded by developmental requirements. In practice, however, the old school system and its logic still comes into conflict with the beginnings of the new system, from which derive serious problems and weaknesses in education as a whole. Schools and faculties are primarily directed toward the acquisition of knowledge, to the detriment of their educational work and influence on the younger generation. Thus, scope is not infrequently opened up for the activity of retrogressive, anti-socialist forces among young people, which take advantage of our omissions and make use for their own ends of the passivity of our socialist factors in the sphere of upbringing.

Considerable creative achievements have been attained in the sphere of culture and art in our republic, despite the economic difficulties, and important cultural projects and undertakings have been brought to fruition or are in progress. All this could serve to stimulate and mobilize cultural forces to develop greater links with and be more open toward associated labor. It is in this that the final solution to furthering culture's material position lies. In the sphere of culture and artistic creativity, however, phenomena occur that allow for criticism and pressure from anti-socialist and anti-communist positions. It is through the consistent realization of our programs, practical solution of the material and other accumulated problems of the development of culture, and the gathering together of creativity and cultural workers, that the scope for petty bourgeois concepts of culture and attempts at political abuse of culture can and must be limited.

The press, radio, and television have undergone considerable change. In addition to numerous newspapers, there is a very extensive radio and television network with great potential to influence people's consciousness. Hence, the League of Communists has a special responsibility for the overall and harmonious development of all the information media, for their socialist orientation, and for the class content and social responsibility of the public word. The information media in Croatia express through their basic ideo-political orientation and overall content the orientations and efforts of the League of Communists and organized socialist forces. Anti-socialist tendencies have on the whole failed to penetrate the public information media in Croatia in any crude manner. Nevertheless, manifestations of ideological neutralism, opportunism and sticking to routine, tendencies towards petty bourgeois values, are all in evidence in the information media in our republic. This will in the future demand conscious and continued ideological action on the part of the League of Communists in the public information media. The League of Communists must lend its support to imparting information that is objective and that throws a critical light upon social phenomena, affirms results, and encourages efforts.

Communists in the information media are responsible for the ideo-political orientation in editorial policy on forming socialist public opinion and consciousness. The basic criteria in this must be the interest of the working class and the attitude toward the strategic orientation of the revolution.

In order to accomplish all tasks successfully, it is necessary to further build up the ideological unity and unity of action of the League of Communists, from the basic organization up to the Central Committee. The public debate on the conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee drew quite sharp attention to the numerous problems and weaknesses in the work of the League of Communists' organizations. We must therefore constantly be critically reexamining our methods of work, our organizational, active, and cadre capability for functioning in today's increasingly difficult conditions. All leaderships are now over-burdened by meetings and papers, drawing up and adopting numerous standpoints, decisions and resolutions; but the least amount of time of all is left for implementing them.

The basic organization of the LC was conceived in the organization of associated labor and work and local communities, as the basic form of organizing and action work. Together with undoubtedly positive sides of such organizing, specific weaknesses manifested themselves with time. This is why 3 years ago the Croat LC Central Committee passed a document that consolidated this action work at the level of work organization, and regular action conferences were organized. It took a long time to put this document into practise and make it act as the [word indistinct] of the action conference. In the draft amendments and adenda to the statute of the Croat LC this course has been further developed and as such needs to be resolutely implemented in practise.

Already in the discussion at the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee and now during elections for LC organs, the question of responsibility for the moral character of an LC member has been constantly stepped up. Though there has been much overestimating in this matter, the demands of the membership and people are considerably stepped up.

It must be clear to everyone that those weaknesses that were [word indistinct] will not happen tomorrow. At a time when our society faces numerous problems, it is becoming a normal thing for the people to pay more attention to anyone's mistakes and moral deviations and particularly the ones made by cadres holding responsible posts. The total democratization of relations and cadre policy in particular will further step this up, and justifiably so. At the same time the LC leadership must protect integrity and prestige from unjust and malicious [words indistinct]. The structure of the LC is exposed to constant changes, as is the structure of employment. It is essential for the LC to establish the direction of these changes and the degree to which the LC consciously orients these changes. The Croat LC membership was reduced in the period between the congresses by 4 percent. The main reason lies in the reduced interest on the part of workers and young people for joining the party.

Comrades, I end this report fully convinced that the Croatian LC Organization will remain consistent to Tito's course and will successfully resolve all the problems and tasks set by this congress and the 13th LCY Congress. [prolonged applause]

Resolution Adopted

LD181327 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0813 GMT 18 May 86

[Text] Zagreb, 18 May (TANJUG) -- The 10th Congress of the Croat LC adopted at today's plenary session a resolution that focuses on the realization of the leading ideopolitical role of the LC and points out the tasks of the communists in material and social development, the building of the political system, and action and cadre development.

The text of the resolution initially deals with the complexity of socioeconomic conditions in which the Croatian LC is acting, the exacerbation of the economic crisis, unemployment and other problems. Such circumstances, the resolution says, were conducive to the further consolidation of etatist and techno-bureaucratic relations in society and the strengthening of power of administrative structures, which led to the increased activity of oppositional forces of all kinds and to increasingly open and aggressive activity of our country's enemies.

The Croat LC has been carrying out important activity aimed at developing the ideological and political approach to complex problems, drawing attention to pending problems and resistance that needed to be surmounted. Initial results were achieved: The LC worked out a program on a way out of economic crisis, established goals for the coming development phase, opened up some positive processes, halted the fall and partly started the physical growth of production. Obvious results were achieved in agriculture, tourism and so on.

The resolution notes that investment of our own efforts and persistent work based on Tito's course is the only way to surmount the consequences of the present state of affairs in the development of self-management. The Croatian LC proceeds from the stand that there cannot be any more important ideological and political questions than the ones concerning the reaffirmation of labor and its integration, the raising of productivity and the continuation of deep self-managing changes in production and overall social relations.

Critical awareness of the historic responsibility of the LC must today fill its entire ranks, the resolution says and adds that the lasting responsibility and priority task in the coming period is the realization and development of the Croatian LC responsibility for the consolidation of the role of the LCY, and the responsibility of the SR of Croatia and the Croatian LC for the development of the SFRY. Communists and all the other organized socialist forces are required to act and get involved in associated labor and outside it to realize concrete programs of development on the bases of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

Stress is also laid on the duty of the Croatian LC to step up the question of creating prerequisites for greater motivation of working people in the process of work and self-management. Young people, who are by natural choice exponents of such development, must also be entrusted with a responsibility to ensure this development, as this is the only way to bring about a change for the better.

The part dealing with the Socialist Alliance emphasizes that the further opening up of the SAWP to the initiatives, mobilization and influence of all the progressive and patriotic working people and citizens -- regardless of their views on the world and religous and other personal conviction -- represents one of the essential conditions for broadening freedom in our society.

There are no replies prepared in advance to all the issues concerning development, the resolution says. This requires expanding critical awareness and ideotheoretical training, changing old-fashioned methods and overcoming futile ideological campaign. The LC must work on its own ideopolitical action and cadre development.

The resolution is critical of the alienation of the surplus of labor and the tendencies of group ownership, techno-bureaucratic and private ownership behavior. It also insists on the struggle against bourgeois-liberalist ideology and forces, while the struggle against sectarianism and voluntarism in its own ranks, together with the consolidation of its own ideological and moral values, represents the lasting fundamental orientation of the LC.

The LC has an exceptionally responsible and complex task in the coming period: to surmount the present economic and social problems and open up prospects for the way out of difficulties. The Croatian LC Congress believes that this can only be achieved by the further intensive development of modern productive forces and by emphasis on export-oriented economy, based on socialist self-management.

In the process of this development the LC must ensure the continual vocational-cadre, organizational, economic, and material consolidation of the entirety of associated labor, creating such conditions of economic activity and sociopolitical decisionmaking and activity in which a worker will at the same time reaffirm himself as the creator of new values and the manager of social resources, creativity and the distribution of social product.

In addition to this, stress is laid on the stand that solutions in development and economic policies should be founded on modern scientific achievements, the concept of open export economy and reaffirmation of economic laws and market criteria in various fields and forms of economic activity.

Of particular importance is the task of the long-term development of cadres, as well as a new and effective organization of labor. It is the priority task of the LC to stimulate capable cadres, especially the young and educated ones, ready to accept the challenges of modern development. The component part of such cadre policy is the stepped-up consolidation of individual and joint motivation and responsibility for the successful business transactions in organizations of associated labor themselves. Communists must fight everywhere for a greater work motivation and creativity, at the same time opposing idleness and idlers, the document stresses.

The economy must be more rapidly freed of the state regulation that prevents economic independence and responsibility in business and investment and development policies. Furthermore, communists must exert efforts in every organization of associated labor aimed at the rationalization of management and the organization of production and the raising of effectiveness of using social resources.

It is necessary in the coming period to reaffirm planning further, as the reflection of self-managing relations, and a way of self-managing integration, pooling of labor and resources and the realization of joint production. The development policy insists on keen selection and the application of the criterion of efficiency, specialization, cooperation, income-based and business integration in joint productive and export-oriented projects in the entire country.

Development potential of the SR of Croatia must be linked with the development of other republics and autonomous provinces, that is, Yugoslavia as a whole. This is not only the duty, but also a direct interest of Croatia's economy. The basis of this is the expansion of the process of pooling labor and resources, and business integration between organizations of associated labor in concrete programs of production, exports and development.

All social activities, especially science and education, must develop on the principles of free labor exchange, in concert with material production and its development needs.

The further development of science must be determinedly directed toward those areas of scientific research that will facilitate intensive economic activity, expansion of exports, enhanced development potential and reduced stagnation in technological development. The application of science and scientific research, as well as more rapid introduction of innovations, must be built into the development policy of organizations of associated labor.

The Croatian LC Congress also emphasizes that strengthening the material position of scientific research, and development and expansion of the research nucleus in the make-up of material production is the only realistic basis for free exchange of labor and self-managing association. The main directions of action in transforming the system of upbringing and education must be focussed on the development of the educative function of schooling, on bringing methods up to date and enhancing the quality of educational work. The processes of joint planning of the educational and cadre needs of associated labor must be speeded up in accordance with development strategy and plans.

The League of Communists, the resolution states, must advocate the realization of an integrated ideological concept of development of culture, which will not be exclusively restricted to promoting top-flight cultural activities. The material basis of culture must be expanded, the resolution states. The Croatian LC Congress emphasizes its determined stand against sectarianism, anti-intellectualism, labeling and disqualification of cultural, public and all other workers -- in the name of the League of Communists. In the same way, the LC emphasizes its determination to resist petty bourgeois, quasi-intellectual and anticommunist attacks on the achievements of

our socialist revolution and self-managing development, and on the policy of the LCY, allegedly in the name of culture and freedom of creativity.

Further building and promotion of the information system on the bases of socialist self-management is a priority task for members of the LC.

It is the task of the LC as a whole, and particularly in the public information media, the resolution states, to be continuously engaged in the ideopolitical questions of implementing editorial policy of public media.

Cadre policy and strengthening the cadres in information activities are the condition for successful accomplishment of the LC's tasks in that sphere. It is the task of all to stimulate and ensure, on democratic bases, this form of cadre policy and, in this connection, ideopolitical and vocational education and training of journalists.

Pointing to the tasks of the LC in further developing the system of socialist self-management, the 10th congress points to the need to undertake the measures and actions in building up the political system designated by Critical Analysis and the Long-term Economic Stabilization Program. This demands of the LC that it work in a more responsible and consistent manner to achieve its tasks.

Amendments in the system of decisionmaking should be used to increase the level to which self-management is achieved in associated labor, and, in this context, to strengthen the position of the workers' councils, as the basic organs of delegate decisionmaking in associated labor. The LC together with other subjective forces in society, must act in an organized way to strengthen the position of workers and other working people as subjects of the system, the document states.

Advocating the fuller realization of the constitutional concept of the republic, as a sociopolitical and self-managing community, the 10th Congress states that the Croatian LC will at the same time advocate and step up responsibility in the SR of Croatia for the development and realization of joint interests in the Federation. The Croatian LC will advocate the development of Yugoslavia as a federal unit, in which the working people, nations and nationalities secure their equality and development in the unity of class and national interests, and bear the responsibility for joint development and realization of the constitutional concept of the Yugoslav Federation. The SR of Croatia, the resolution of the 10th Congress stresses, bears the responsibility for stronger rapprochement, greater mutual understanding, and further development of the brotherhood and unity of the Croatian and Serbian peoples in Croatia, as well as of all other nations and nationalities living in SR of Croatia and the SFRY.

A separate chapter in the resolution is devoted to the LC's struggle against all forms of abuse, corruption, bribery and other norms of socialist morality. [as received] Stress is also laid upon the need to step up responsibility as a whole in society.

The resolution places insistance, too, on the further affirmation and defense of the achievements of the revolution and the constitutional order, as well as on even more effective functioning of the unified system of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

The section of the resolution dealing with the tasks in building up the organization, capacity for action and cadres of the LC proceeds from the fundamental principle that the basic organization is the point of departure for creating LC policy. The resolution advocates the necessity for further development of forms of getting

together for action, especially in associated labor units that are functionally linked in development programs.

It is incumbent upon all organizations and organs of the Croatian LC to develop methods of work that will ensure unity in following and implementing the conclusions of the organs of the LCY and Croatian LC, while municipal committees must take the appropriate measures against those who fail to implement conclusions -- measures going as far as expulsion and dissolution of basic organizations of the LC. In implementing the principle of democratic centralism and the process of seeking and finding the most progressive solutions, communists must work in an atmosphere of democratic struggle of opinion and free debate, and without labeling, adopt decisions, standpoints and conclusions based on the reasoning and opinions of the majority, and after that every member is obligated and responsible for implementing and monitoring the execution of these.

In the policy of admitting new members, insistance is placed upon changing the existing class structure of the LC in favor of direct producers and other creators of material and spiritual bounties, and within this framework, constant attention must be paid to admission of young workers, women, skilled experts and other creators. This section of the resolution stresses that the Croat LC must rid its ranks of all those who are at variance between declarative and practical action, who have blackened the moral image of the communist, who act in an anti self-management way, who abuse their official position, or behave in a careerist and opportunist way. Resignations, impeachments and dismissals from office must therefore become an integral part of the practise of the Croat LC, and a means of political differentiation and of strengthening responsibility.

The principle was affirmed of office-holders returning to their work environment on expiry of their mandate, as the best way of impeding horizontal rotation, professionalization and limitation of the cadre base. Expansion of the cadre base, through election of able young workers, young people, women and creators from all spheres of social labor, must become the best way of struggling against bureaucratization and other negative manifestations in cadre policy.

All subjective forces with the LC at their head can successfully resist opportunism, sectarianism and influence on the distribution of cadres behind the backs of the basic organizations and organs of the LC, only by way of open and democratic procedure, openness of work and the collective and personal responsibility of members and organs of the LC. This responsibility of organs and holders of public offices must be constantly checked upon, and confirmed in practice, the section of the resolution on the organizational action and cadre development of the League of Communists states in conclusion.